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THE BEECHER TRIAL

Testimony for the Defence.

NEW YORK, March 9, 1875.

The Brooklyn City Court Room was comfortably filled this morning, when Judge Neilson took his seat to continue the scandal trial. Mr. Beecher and his wife were absent, but Mrs. Tilton was present, the first time since the defence opened. Jeffrey, the sick juror, was early in his place.

Geo. W. Lincoln's Testimony.

Mr. Hill, of the defence, called Geo. W. Lincoln as a witness. He testified: I lived in Fulton, N. Y., in 1869; I was proprietor of the Beardsley House at Winsted, Conn., and remember Tilton coming there on a tour; he asked for two rooms adjoining one another, which were given him; I went to Tilton's room and rapped; I was turning away when the door opened and I saw Tilton with his coat, hat and boots off; the young lady was lying on the bed, and appeared to be about twenty-five years of age; when at the dinner table the conduct of Tilton and the lady appeared to be very familiar.

Mr. and Mrs. Beecher here came into the Court room, and took seats in front of the Plymouth gathering.

Cross-examined by Mr. Fullerton.

This was in December, 1869; Mr. Tilton threw the door wide open, and there was no apparent effort at concealment on the part of either; I attended Tilton's lecture, and could my wife.

In reply to a juror, witness said: I went to Tilton's room about an hour after dinner.

Albert F. Norton on the Stand.

The next witness was Albert F. Norton. He testified: I live in New Britain, Connecticut; I was a contractor in Winsted, Connecticut, and lived at the Beardsley House; in December, 1869, in passing Tilton's room, on the morning after the lecture, I saw a lady partly dressed in it; this lady attended the lecture with Tilton; I did not see any book in the room.

Cross Examined.

I have never had any legal controversy, or been charged with any violation of the law; I never compromised any legal claim against me.

A Brooklyn Witness.

Samuel Belcher, the witness who followed, testified: I have lived at 113 North Oxford street since 1869, and have resided in Brooklyn for twenty-three years; I am President of the Jefferson Fire Insurance Company, and was formerly its Secretary; I have been a member of Plymouth church since 1853, and have known Tilton about twenty years; we lived in adjoining houses for two or three years; Mr. Tilton asked me to act as arbitrator in the Bowen difficulty, but I declined; I think I suggested in this way if he could get no other person; I met Tilton on a Fulton ferryboat after the publication of the Woodhull scandal and I spoke to him about it; he replied to me that there was nothing in it; we then walked up to Myrtle and Fulton avenues; we had a friendly conversation on the way about the election; before I left him I said he ought to know what his best friends said about him, and told him if he had

A Spark of Manhood

in him he should not allow his wife to be under the charges made against her in that paper; he asked me to accompany him to his home, which I did; when I got there he produced a roll of papers, which he showed me, and he said no settlement was made for his broken contracts, this would be published; he read a portion to me, but I do not remember what it related to; I recollect that a letter from Tilton to Bowen, however, was in it; Tilton told me that a paper which was in type was sent to Bowen with a threat that, unless he settled with him, (Tilton,) the matter would be published; he then read to me what purported to be a retraction from Bowen, but I do not remember the substance; I recollect something in it about Bowen retracting his charges against Beecher. Mr. Tilton showed me writings which set forth that Beecher, in Tilton's absence, had solicited his (Tilton's) wife to become to him all that a wife should be; I asked him if that was his wife's writing, and he said No, that it was a copy; I asked him how his wife treated Beecher's proposition, and he said that she repelled them; he said he charged Beecher with this act, and Beecher said it was false, and the woman must be crazy; he said Beecher had slipped out, and when he (Tilton) got home he found that Beecher had obtained a retraction of the story; these papers were not in my hands nor was I allowed to examine them; Mr. Tilton read to me what appeared to be

Mrs. Tilton's Retraction

given to Beecher. He stated that notwithstanding the giving of the retraction to Beecher, his wife retracted the retraction, and that Beecher had confessed and apologized. I understood Moulton was to retain possession of the letters of retraction and apology; I recollect hearing Tilton say that Moulton and himself thought Beecher had acted very meanly in obtaining this letter of retraction; I asked what sort of women Woodhull and Claflin were, and Tilton spoke well of them, and did not say anything against them; I told Tilton many people thought he was the real author of the charges, and he replied that the people could see in the paper that she was the party who first told it; I asked him if Beecher ever had sexual intercourse with his wife." He replied [with uplifted hands: "No, no; my wife is as pure as an angel from Heaven."

Cross-Examined by Judge Fullerton.

This was just about two or three weeks after the publication of the Woodhull scandal, and the first interview I had with him after the election; he had not read all the story to me, but only paragraphs of it; I do not remember if it was called the "True Story;" I went with Tilton at his own request, to hear the charge against Beecher; the first part he read to me was, I think, printed matter, and a portion of it was in manuscript; but I do not think the printed matter preceded the manuscript; I do not think there was any connection between the printed matter and the manuscript; he read from manuscript what purported to be a letter from Mrs. Tilton to him; he did not read to me a letter from Mrs. Stanton, nor was anything said about the letter.

Mr. Fullerton read a portion of the printed copy of the "True Story," but witness could not remember any portion of it. He continued: I made no memorandum of what Tilton read to me; he read to me a portion of the printed matter, which I understood to relate to the Woodstock letter, containing the Bowen charges against Beecher. He read me a letter from Mrs. Tilton to her husband, telling him that Beecher proposed to her to become a wife to him, with all that the name implied. He read me a copy of the retraction of Mrs. Tilton given to Beecher, but I do not remember any part of it. I do not remember a letter of Mrs. Tilton to Moulton being read that night, nor did he read to me a copy of a letter of Beecher to Moulton. When he said his wife was as pure as an angel from heaven we were standing in the parlor, and I put a question which drew from him this answer. At the close of the conversation I was prompted to put the question by what I heard read that night. I do not remember if he endeavored to impress upon me that his wife was guiltless of the charge. I put this question because the public papers charged adultery. I never said that I would

Stand by Beecher,

guilty or not, and never told Tilton so. I do not know that I ever told this story so full as I tell it now. I told the story of Tilton's denials of the charge of adultery of his wife to various parties. I was not a church officer then, but was deacon of the church afterwards. I have talked about and told different sections of the story to persons I met, but never told them the whole of it. I have repeated it substantially, I think, as I told it here to Mr. Hill about a week ago. I told the first part of it a few days after it occurred, but to whom I cannot remember. I told Deacon Hodges that Mr. Tilton told me that there was nothing in the story. I think I was in Brooklyn when the committee of investigation of Plymouth church was appointed. I gave evidence before it, but do not remember what night it was. The committee were there, and also a shorthand writer. I cannot tell if he took the testimony. It took me about five minutes to testify. Mr. Hill on that occasion came to my house for me. I had a conversation with him before I went before the committee, and told him parts of the story. I did not relate the story to the committee as I told it here. I was requested to state in brief my interview with Tilton. I do not remember if I was asked to state all the circumstances of the scandal. I was not sworn before the committee, and omitted all parts of my story relating to the printed matter and Mrs. Tilton's letter. I do not think they asked me to tell all that I knew, because I was there but a short time. I was not going to

Volunteer Information

for which I was not asked. I did not know my pastor was on trial. Although the committee were investigating these charges, I did not think my pastor required any vindication from me. I cannot tell a single question that was put to me. I think questions were put to me, but the purport of them I cannot remember. I could not undertake to relate any of the questions put to me. I regretted that these stories had gone abroad about Beecher, but I got over my indignation when Tilton disclaimed the authorship of the charges.

The Court here took the usual

Recess.

After recess Mr. Belcher resumed his place on the stand, and his cross-examination was continued by Mr. Fullerton. He testified: I do not recollect if I stated to the committee that Tilton read me Mrs. Tilton's letter containing the charges of improper solicitation. I cannot recollect what I omitted to state before the committee. Mr. Hill came for me in a carriage, but did not tell me he wanted me to make a statement or explanation. I supposed when I was before the committee I was to tell what I knew about the matter. The time of my examination was very short, and after I left I went home. Before I went before the committee I had a general conversation with Mr. Hill, in which I may have told him something about the matter. Of this conversation I do not know that I can now repeat anything. I did not purposely omit any portion of the charges against Mr. Beecher in my conversation with Mr. Hill. I did not know of anything against Mr. Beecher except these charges of Mrs. Tilton. I heard from Tilton that his wife had

Retracted the Retraction,

but it did not strike me that when this was withdrawn the original charges stood. I saw Tracey there with the committee, but do not think I had any conversation with him. I could not say positively I had no conversation with him.

Mr. Fullerton then read portions of witness' testimony before the committee, but he could not recollect having testified to anything that was read to him.

The witness then continued: I was present at night when the report of the committee was read in the church, but do not remember if I heard it all read on that occasion. The West charges were, I think, only presented at one meeting while I was there. They were discussed, and, I think, Mr. West read them. In my opinion criminal intimacy would mean more than a charge of improper proposals. I regard the charge as implicating both parties in criminal intimacy. The next charge was made in the year 1873. I understand criminal intimacy as

Surreptitious Acquaintanceship

between a man and another man's wife. Mr. West made the charge of slander against Tilton, but I do not know that he told me that he considered it adultery. I told West that I did not consider the charges of criminal intimacy to mean adultery. I did not mean so to consider it after what Tilton had read to me. I was one of the committee to investigate the West charges. I went to see Mr. Tilton in company with Captain Duncan. We saw him in the counting room office. The conversation was carried on by Captain Duncan, who told him the errand on which we had come. We went there to converse with him before making a report to the Church Committee, and also to hear what he had to say in explanation of these charges. He said he was not a member of the church, and would not appear before any committee in the matter. He considered himself free to act as he thought fit to the church. I do not remember why the West charges were dropped, other than on the ground that Tilton urged his non-membership in the church. The action taken by the committee was to accept this statement and drop Tilton's name from the rolls.

Mr. Fullerton read the report of the committee to the church, but witness said he could not remember if that was the one was submitted by the committee, as he was not present when action was taken on it.

Witness then resumed: The examining committee had their charges separated by the sub-committee, before it was submitted to the church for its action. Tilton appeared at the church that night, and no charges were made against him. In the evening of the long interview with Tilton I suggested he should consult with Dr. Storrs.

Re direct Examination by Mr. Hill.

On the morning before the report of the committee was submitted a letter was received by them from Mr. Tilton, but the decision of the committee had then been arrived at. I do not remember the subcommittee stating the result of their interview with Mr. Tilton to the Examining Committee.

St. Clair McKelvy on the Stand.

St. Clair McKelvy was next called. He testified: I have resided in Brooklyn since April, 1865; am a journalist, and associate editor on the Brooklyn *Eagle*. I know Theodore Tilton since about the time he took hold of the Brooklyn *Union*. I know of the Woodhull publication, and had an interview about it with Tilton the day after the fire in the store of Woodruff & Robinson, November 18 or 19. The scandal had then been published about three weeks. I called on Tilton in pursuance of arrangements with John W. Harmon. I said to him I had called in pursuance of a conversation with Harmon on the previous day, and in my capacity as journalist, I called to talk with him on the matter. We talked in a general way about the subject, and I told him of the fact of a conversation I had with Mr. Beecher before that. I told him of a conversation I had with Harmon on the previous day. I told him in substance that

Beecher denied the Truth of the Woodhull Story.

and other parts of it. He refused to say anything about it. I spoke more of results at this time than details. Tilton asked me what was my opinion with regard to the publication, and I told him it was considered as a plan to destroy his wife and pull down Beecher. He said this was a very unjust conclusion. He said there was a story that would put another face on the matter, but in my capacity as journalist he could not speak of it to me. He said he would tell me some things in my capacity of a friend, but not for publication, and would tell me the story in the form of

An Allegory.

He said once on a time there was a man and another man, and the first man was promising and young and had for a friend the second man. The young man was pleasantly situated in his marriage relations, but had to leave home on some occasions. On his return his wife told him that the other man had made improper proposals to his wife. This she said was on two occasions. She had called the servant and told her never to admit this man unless he came with her husband; that this young man went to a friend he had, and they had an interview with this man, and in telling him of the accusation he said "you are all crazy," or words to that effect; that the man went to this young man's house in his absence and obtained a retraction of this charge from the young man's wife. I remember asking Tilton if there was any truth in

The Pistol Scene,

and he said there was not. Tilton said he had some data which would show people why he left the Brooklyn *Union*, and he asked me if I remember when he left the *Independent*. Tilton showed me two letters from Bowen, both complimentary to him. He handed me what looked like a proof sheet of the *Golden Age*, and asked me what I thought of the paper. I asked him why he did not let me have the *Golden Age* letter and the article in the *Independent*, as they would put a new face on the matter. He said he could not honorably do so, and intimated to me that he would probably have them with Harmon. The latter was warm in his views that Tilton was

A Wronged Man.

I suggested to Tilton to go to Harmon's, and he went. Harmon was not there. Tilton left the papers with a note, and came away. Tilton and I also talked about the Woodhull women and the efforts made to keep them in good behavior. I went to Harmon's that evening, and he loaned me the papers on condition that I should not keep them longer than a few days, and either return them to him or Tilton.

Court adjourned.

STATE BREVITIES.

THE debt of Corry is $156,258.27.

ALTOONA has had twenty-six inches of snow.

ARMSTRONG county paid thirty-two thousand dollars of county debt last year.

OIL CITY folks are now entertained by feats of the "King of the Lofty Cord," who walks the tight rope.

CRAWFORD county has grasshoppers already, the recent severe weather having failed to exterminate the pests.

A WEST PITTSTON father recently gave his child a teaspoonful of coal oil to relieve an attack of croup and killed his son.

IT IS estimated that the Elk county lumbermen pay the railroad annually about $300,000 freights, and they growl loudly at the rates.

THE stock, $200,000 of the new National Bank, for which a charter was applied by the Sharon Banking Company, has all been subscribed.

THE oldest woman in Upper Bern township, Berks county, Mrs. Susanna Kelchner, has died in her 90th year. She leaves 5 children, 32 grand-children, 72 great-grand-children, and 6 great-great-grand-children—115 descendants.

A DIABOLICAL theft, which, for sickening cruelty, could not be surpassed, is perpetrated near Girard on Sunday night last. Some miscreants from Niles came to the barnyard of Mr. Loveless, where they found a calf tied to a stake, and deliberately cut the calf in twain and carried off the hind quarters, leaving the balance, the living four quarters, tied to the stake, and when discovered by Mr. Loveless, a few minutes afterwards, was still alive. One of the fiendish brutes has been arrested, and his name is Stone.

THE Oil City *Derrick* of Friday publishes the details of a diabolical outrage which occurred at Franklin the previous day. It appears that a half-witted girl went from Cherrytree to Franklin in search for work, and while wandering about the streets she was noticed by two negroes, who, learning her condition, induced her, under pretext of finding her work, to accompany them to an unfrequented part of the city. The two villains led her to a vacant house, where they accomplished their horrible purpose. The poor girl was left in a terrible condition. She wandered out upon the streets again, and at last told her story to some parties, who at once informed the proper authorities. From her description of the miscreants, warrants were issued for two well-known characters, and the police were soon on their tracks. One was found in the city, and promptly lodged in jail. The other, in fear of consequences, had left the place. He was followed to Oil City and captured. Both men were lodged in the jail.

SECOND EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON.

Proceedings of the Senate.

The Standing Committees.

Republican Senatorial Caucus.

WASHINGTON, March 9, 1875.

Senate Proceedings.

Secretary Gorham read the following letter from Vice President Wilson:

"VICE PRESIDENT'S CHAMBER, WASHINGTON, March 8, 1875.—Hon. George C. Gorham—Dear Sir: Please state to the Senate that an absence from the city for two or three days will prevent me from being present to-morrow.

"Very respectfully, H. WILSON."

Mr. Anthony submitted a resolution declaring Thomas W. Ferry (Mich.) President *pro tempore* of the Senate.

Mr. McCreery asked that the election be by ballot. Agreed to, and Mr. Anthony withdrew the resolution submitted by him.

Messrs. Anthony and McCreery were appointed tellers.

Mr. Anthony nominated Thos. W. Ferry, of Michigan, and Stevenson nominated A. G. Thurman, of Ohio.

A vote having been taken, the result was announced, as follows: Whole number of votes cast, 64; necessary for choice 33. Mr. Ferry received 39, and Mr. Thurman 25. Mr. Ferry having received a majority, was declared to be elected, and was escorted to the chair by Mr. Thurman.

Upon taking the chair, he said: "Senators, for this distinguished assurance of your confidence I thank you. Relying upon your generous support to my endeavors to meet with impartiality the requirements of the Chair I will at once enter upon its duties with which you have so kindly honored me."

Mr. Anthony then submitted the usual resolution directing the Secretary to notify the President of the election of Mr. Ferry as President *pro tempore* of the Senate, which was agreed to.

Mr. Sargent presented the credentials of Newton Booth, United States Senator from California, for six years from March 4, 1875, which were read.

Mr. Booth was escorted to the desk by Mr. Sargent, and the oath of office administered by Mr. Ferry.

Standing Committees.

On motion of Mr. Anthony, the Senate then proceeded to the election of Standing Committees, having first suspended the rule to require the chairman of each committee to be elected by ballot. The list of Standing Committees was then read by Secretary Gorham, as follows:

Privileges and Elections—Messrs. Morton, Chairman; Logan, Alcorn, Mitchell, Wadleigh, Cameron (Wis.), McMillan, Saulsbury and Merrimon.

Foreign Affairs—Messrs. Cameron (Pa.), Chairman; Morton, Hamlin, Howe, Frelinghuysen, Conkling, McCreary, Bogy and Johnston (Tenn.)

Finance—Messrs. Sherman, Chairman; Morrill (Vt.), Ferry (Mich.), Frelinghuysen, Logan, Boutwell, Jones (Nev.), Bayard and Kernon.

Appropriations—Messrs. Morrill (Maine), Chairman; Windom, West, Sargent, Allison, Dorsey, Eaton, Wallace and Davis.

Commerce—Messrs. Conkling, Chairman; Spencer, Boutwell, Cameron (Wis.), Burnside, McMillan, Gordon, Dennis and McDonald.

Manufactures—Messrs. Robertson, Chairman; Booth, Bruce, Withers and Wallace.

Agriculture — Messrs. Frelinghuysen, Chairman; Robertson, Harvey, Davis and Gordon.

Military Affairs—Messrs. Logan, Chairman; Cameron (Pa.), Spencer, Clayton, Wadleigh, Ransom, Burnside, Randolph and Cockerill.

Naval Affairs—Messrs. Cragin, Chairman; Anthony, Morrill (Me.), Sargent, Conover, Norwood and Whyte.

Judiciary—Messrs. Edmunds, Chairman; Conkling, Frelinghuysen, Wright, Howe, Thurman and Stevenson.

Postoffices and Postroads—Messrs. Hamlin, Chairman; Ferry (Mich.), Dorsey, Jones (Nev.), Dawes, Paddock, Saulsbury and Johnson (Tenn.)

Public Lands. Messrs. Oglesby, Chairman; Windom, Harvey, Boutwell, Paddock, Booth, Kelly, McDonald and Jones (Fla.)

Private Land Claims—Messrs. Thurman, Chairman; Bayard, Bogy, Ferry (Conn.) and Allison.

Indian Affairs—Messrs. Allison, Chairman; Oglesby, Morrill (Me.), Ingalls, Clayton, Bogy and McCreery.

Pensions—Messrs. Ingalls, Chairman; Allison, Hamilton, Booth, Bruce, McDonald and Withers.

Revolutionary Claims—Messrs. Stevenson, Chairman; Johnson (Va.), Goldthwaite, Morrill (Vt.) and Wright.

Claims—Messrs. Wright, Chairman; Mitchell, Wadleigh, Christiancy, McMillan, Cameron (Wis.), Caperton, Cockerill and Jones (Fla.)

District of Columbia—Messrs. Spencer, Chairman; Hitchcock, Robertson, Dorsey, Ingalls, Merrimon and Eaton.

Patents—Messrs. Ferry (Conn.), Chairman; Windom, Dawes, Johnston (Va.) and Kernan.

Public Buildings and Grounds—Messrs. Morrill (Vt.), Chairman; Cameron (Pa.), Paddock, Cooper and Whyte.

Territories—Messrs. Hitchcock, Chairman; Cragin, Patterson, Christiancy, Sharon, Cooper and Maxey.

Railroads—Messrs. West, Chairman; Hitchcock, Cragin, Howe, Hamilton, Mitchell, Sargent, Dawes, Ransom, Kelly and Carpenter.

Mines and Mining—Messrs. Sargent, Chairman; Hamlin, Alcorn, Harvey, Sharon, Goldthwaite and Caperton.

Revision of the Laws of the United States—Messrs. Boutwell, Chairman; Alcorn, Christiancy, Caperton and Wallace.

Education and Labor—Messrs. Patterson, Chairman; Ingalls, Morton, Ferry (Conn.), Burnside, Bruce, Gordon, Eaton and Maxey.

Civil Service and Retrenchment—Messrs. Clayton, Chairman; Wright, Oglesby, Sherman, Patterson, McCreery and Saulsbury.

To Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate—Messrs. Jones (Nev.), Chairman; Dawes and Dennis.

Printing—Messrs. Anthony, Chairman; Howe, Sargent and Bayard.

Library—Messrs. Howe, Chairman; Edmunds and Ranson.

Rules—Messrs. Ferry (Mich.), Chairman; Hamlin and Merrimon.

Engrossed Bills—Messrs. Bayard, Chairman; Withers and Anthony.

Enrolled Bills—Messrs. Conover, Chairman; Kelly and Robertson.

Transportation Routes to the Seaboard—Messrs. Windom, Chairman; Sherman, Conkling, West, Conover, Mitchell, Norwood, Davis and Johnston (Va.)

Levees of the Mississippi River—Messrs. Alcorn, Chairman; Clayton, Harvey, Cooper and Cockerill.

Pinchback's Case.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the resolution for the admission of Pinchback, and Mr. Morton continued his argument commenced yesterday.

After Mr. Morton concluded his argument Mr. Merrimon (N. C.) took the floor and spoke against the resolution.

Before concluding he yielded for a motion for an executive session, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

After a short time the doors were re-opened and the Senate adjourned.

Republican Senatorial Caucus.

The caucus of Republican Senators to-day chose Mr. Ferry for President *pro tempore* of the Senate, and on the meeting of that body he was elected, receiving thirty-nine votes, to twenty-five for Thurman. The caucus also approved the report of the Committee on Revision of the Standing Committees. The caucus agreed to give the Democrats the chairmanship and a majority of the Committee on Revolutionary Claims, in addition to the two committees heretofore controlled by them—Private Land Claims and Engrossed Bills. Some of the Standing Committees formerly consisting of seven members now have nine, in which the Democrats have three members, and on a committee of seven they have two members.

The caucus debated the subject of Sergeant-at-Arms, and the name of Charles Kennedy, of New York, was passed to succeed the present incumbent, Mr. French, who was elected in 1869, and had at the time Kennedy as his competitor. At an adjourned meeting on Thursday this question will be disposed of, and also whether it is expedient to make other changes.

The Bounty Bill.

The President did not, as has been stated, veto the bill for the equalization of bounty, except in withholding his signature. He, however, prepared the draft of a message in pencil, but it was thrown aside without being copied for transmission to the House where the bill originated. The draft is as follows:

House Bill No. —— is herewith returned without my approval for the reasons, first, that it appropriates from the Treasury a large sum of money at a time when the revenue is insufficient for current wants; second, I do not believe that any considerable portion of ex-soldiers, who, it is supposed, will be beneficiaries of this appropriation, are applicants for it, but rather it would be a measure for the relief of claim agents and middle-men, who intervene, or would intervene, to collect or discount bounties granted to it.

Nominations Confirmed.

The Senate in executive session confirmed the following nominations: Godlove S. Orth, of Indiana, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Austria and Hungary; Horace C. Maynard, Minister Resident of the United States at Constantinople. Postmasters: A. M. Patterson, Crestline, O.; John C. Douglas, Zanesville, O.; Thomas Hammond, McConnellsville, O.; Virgin B. Smith, Middleport, O.; Mrs. H. F. Lowe, Xenia, O.; and James Mullineux, Gallipolis, O.

The First Official Act of Mr. Ferry.

of Michigan, the new President *pro tem.* of the Senate, was to administer the oath of office to Hon. Newton Booth, the new Senator from California, and it was then that those gentlemen met for the first time. During the afternoon Senator Ferry, in a hasty note to Senator Booth, referred to this fact as a pleasant circumstance, the introduction of the latter Senator to the Senate being coincident with Senator Ferry's election to the office of President *pro tem.*, and expressed a hope that the incident might prove a bond of continued friendship. Senator Booth, in acknowledgment of the compliment, wrote a very pleasant note to Senator Ferry, in which he said: "I hope the coincidence will prove the commencement of a pleasant and friendly acquaintance."

Nominations Sent to the Senate.

Dona Pardee, United States District Judge for Louisiana; Roland Gunnell, United States Marshal for Massachusetts; Wm. L. Burt, Postmaster at Boston; Albert S. Towar, of Michigan, Paymaster in the army.

The Appropriations.

The aggregate sum in the twelve general appropriation bills passed during the late session of Congress is about one hundred and seventy-five million dollars, apart from other bills containing appropriations.

Supplemental Treaty with Belgium.

The President to-day sent to the Senate a supplemental treaty with Belgium with the view of better securing reciprocal commercial relations between the two countries.

The Hawaiian Treaty

was informally transferred to-day to the new Committee on Foreign Relations.

HARRISBURG.

Legislative Proceedings.

The State Sinking Fund.

Letter from Treasurer Mackey.

Financial Legislation Necessary.

Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, March 9, 1875.

SENATE.

The Senate met at 8 P. M.

Bills on First Reading.

An act authorizing corporations to charge par value for their shares of capital stock. The appropriation act was read.

An act to amend an act concerning the sale of railroads, canals, turnpikes, bridges, plank roads, and extend the provisions thereof to all corporations.

An act regulating the issuance of venues for the attendance of juries in the several Courts of the State.

An act to limit the amount of tax that may be levied for school purposes.

An act for the more certain and equal assessment of taxes in cities of the second class.

An act to provide for the submission to the voters of the Commonwealth a proposition for the removal of the State Capital to Philadelphia.

A supplementary act regniating the election of Secretary of Internal Affairs, and the management of said office.

A supplementary to an act relating to certain rights and rights of a husband, wife, parents and children.

An act to punish the sale or traffic in mineral water bottles, and what shall be evidence of registration.

An act to amend the boards of health in cities of the third class.

A supplementary act dividing cities into three classes, authorizing an increase of the indebtedness and the creation of a sinking fund to redeem the same.

An act authorizing the collection of the cost of laying water pipes by lien or suit.

An act to provide for the taxation and protection of fish.

An act fixing the hours of keeping open city and county offices.

An act relating to executions.

A supplementary act prescribing the manner by which courts may divide boroughs into wards.

A further supplement to an act creating a board for the erection of a City Hall in Pittsburgh.

An act to place inmates in insane asylums under the protection of the laws.

An act authorizing the Burgess and Town Council of the several boroughs throughout the Commonwealth to levy and collect gas, kerosene oil and water tax.

An act conferring upon the several Courts of Common Pleas jurisdiction and powers of a Court of Chancery in cases of mortgages given by corporations.

Local Option.

The Local Option bill was reported from the Committee on Vice and Immorality, with amendments. The committee struck out all after the enacting clause, and repeals local option as to the sale of beer, ale and other malt liquors, and then appends a stringent license law.

Chairman Jones gave notice that he designs to oppose the bill in all its features.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

The House met at 10 A. M., and proceeded to the consideration of

Bills on Third Reading.

A supplementary act to provide for the destruction of canada to prevent the spread of Canada thistles.

An act for the establishment of new counties.

The Sinking Fund.

An act supplementary to an act entitled "An act supplementary to several acts relating to State Treasurers and Commissioners of the Sinking Fund," approved May 9th, 1874, amending the eleventh section thereof so as to assign all revenue derived from the taxation of capital stock of railroad, canal and transportation companies to the sinking fund, and all other taxes to the general revenue fund.

Postponed indefinitely. Pending the consideration of the above bill the following letter was read, in which the State Treasurer Mackey to Hon. W. Cooper Talley, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means:

DEAR SIR:—On the 29th ult. a bill was read in place in the House of Representatives by Mr. Reyburn, of Philadelphia, entitled "An act supplementary to an act supplementary to the several acts relating to the State Treasurer and Commissioners of the Sinking Fund," approved May 9th, 1874, amending the eleventh section thereof so as to assign all revenues derived from the taxation of capital stock of railroad, canal and transportation companies to the exclusive use of the Sinking Fund, and all other taxes to the general revenue fund, which was referred to your committee. It is intended to carry into effect the concluding section of my last annual report showed the diverting from the Sinking Fund for the general purposes of the Treasury the taxes upon the capital stock of all corporations, except railroad companies. The fact that the monthly statement of the Treasury, made and published on the 1st inst., exhibits but $59.04 applicable to any purpose except to the payment of the principal and interest of the public debt, will probably be sufficient excuse in your estimation for the liberty I take in now urging prompt and favorable action by your committee upon this bill. According to the eleventh section of the act of the 9th of May, 1874, entitled "An act supplementary to the several acts relating to the State Treasurer and Commissioner of the Sinking Fund," the proceeds of the sale of the public works or any part thereof, including from or proceeds of the sale of any stocks owned by the Commonwealth, and the tax upon the capital stock of all corporations of the Commonwealth, and all other revenues of the State by the terms of this section, belonged to the general funds. The fifteenth section of the same act, pursuing the language of the Constitution, provides that, except in case of war, invasion or insurrection, no part of the Sinking Fund of the State shall be applied otherwise than in the extinguishment of the public debt; while the sixteenth section imposes on the State Treasurer the penalty of impeachment I removed from office for a mis-application of the fund. The receipts for the Sinking Fund for the current year under the act of 1874 will vary but little from the following estimate: Tax on corporation stock, $2,000,000; proceeds of sale of public works, $400,000; and interest on bonds of the Allegheny Valley R. R. Co., $150,000. Of this amount there will be required for the payment of interest $1,420,000, leaving a balance of $1,215,000 applicable to the extinguishment of the principal of the public debt. This amount is in excess of the requirements of the Constitution ($250,000) by $965,000. While the Commonwealth is thus discharging more than her Constitutional duty to holders of the public loans, the legislation of 1874 has failed to provide a fund sufficient for the payment of other creditors. The receipts of the Treasury for the present fiscal year from all sources (except the tax upon stocks and other components of the Sinking Fund already enumerated) cannot exceed $3,400,000, while the general and ordinary expenses of the Government will reach nearly $4,000,000. For the items constituting both of these estimates I beg to refer you to my annual report. As a necessary result of the act of 1874, the principal of the public debt must be reduced during this year $1,200,000, while the general creditors of the State, holding warrants of the Auditor General to the amount of nearly half a million dollars, must remain unpaid. The Commonwealth, with a full Treasury, will be placed in the position of a defaults to her general creditors, and the State Treasurer, with an abundance of funds in his custody, will be compelled to dishonor official drafts or become liable to impeachment and removal from office. The Treasury may be relieved of its embarrassments by the imposition of additional taxes to the amount of half a million dollars, or by pruning, if possible, the usual annual appropriations, so as to bring their aggregate under $3,400,000. If it is the sense of the Legislature that the reduction of the debt must be maintained at the rate of $1,200,000, annually, as contemplated by the act of 1874, one of these alternatives must be adopted. If not, a portion of the revenues of the Sinking Fund must be applied by law to the general uses of the Treasury. This is provided for by a bill now before your committee. As before mentioned, the receipts from the tax upon capital stock are in round numbers $2,000,000, of which about $1,400,000 is derived from a tax upon the capital stock of railroad companies. The latter tax is by the proposed legislation left in the Sinking Fund, the tax upon the capital stock of all other corporations, amounting to about $600,000, being transferred to the general fund. This act will make sufficient provision for the wants of the General Treasury, and will leave in the Sinking Fund $600,000 for the annual redemption of the principal of the public debt.

Yours respectfully,
R. W. MACKEY,
State Treasurer.

MR. REYGHARD moved to reconsider the vote by which the House postponed indefinitely the supplement to the act relating to the State Treasurer noticed above.

A motion was made to lay the motion of Mr. Reyghard on the table. Agreed to—yeas 90, nays 75—the Democrats voting in the affirmative, and the Republicans in the negative.

Bills on Third Reading.

An act authorizing an additional law Judge in York county.

A supplementary act dividing the cities of the State into three classes.

Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The House met at 3 P. M.

Bills Passed on Third Reading.

A supplementary act to confer upon Courts of Quarter Sessions power to annex land or parts thereof of persons resident in one district to another district for school purposes.

An act to provide for the election and appointment of trustees of State Normal Schools.

An act to provide for the publication of the tenth volume of the State Agricultural Society.

A supplementary act relating to county treasurers and their compensation.

An act relating to courts of the Commonwealth.

An act to authorize the appointment of Chaplains of the Senate and House, and providing compensation.

A joint resolution ordering 3,000 copies of Smull's Hand Book.

An act reimbursing G. W. Taylor, Superintendent of the Soldiers' Orphan School at Phillipsburg, Beaver county.

A joint resolution providing for the payment of the expenses of serving a writ of election to fill a vacancy in a district, county of Armstrong.

Adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.

Passed Third Reading.

A joint resolution providing for the payment of the election expenses to fill a vacancy in a district, county of Washington.

An act appropriating one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars to the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia.

An act to provide for the expenses and maintenance of destitute orphans of soldiers and sailors and orphan children of the State; also to support the Northern Home for Friendless Children.

An act making an appropriation for the Western Penitentiary; also for the current expenses of the Board of Public Charities.

The House concurred in and passed a number of Senate bills.

Adjourned.

SCRANTON.

Two Boys Crushed to Death in a Coal Screen.

SCRANTON, PA., March 9.—A shocking accident occurred at the Mount Pleasant mine in this city to-day, by which two boys, named Henry Welsh and John Owens, were crushed to death in a coal screen. Both lads were employed in the screen room, separating slate from coal. Welsh was in the act of stepping across the screen, when his foot was caught in the ponderous machine, which was revolving slowly. His cries brought to his aid his companion, Owens, a boy some fifteen years of age, who bravely and in the face of a fearful fate sought to extricate him. In the effort his arm was caught in the screen, and before the machinery could be brought to a standstill both boys were crushed into a shapeless mass, their heads and arms severed from their bodies, and altogether presenting a shocking spectacle.

COLUMBUS.

Meeting of the Ohio State Grange.

COLUMBUS, March 9.—The Ohio State Grange met here to-day, between 100 and 200 delegates being in attendance. This morning was given entirely to organization.

At the afternoon session it was found that 234 regular delegates were present, and visiting brothers to the number enough to make an aggregate of between 500 and 600. The annual report of the Secretary showed that at the beginning of the year for which the report is made there were 517 Granges in Ohio, with now 1,146 Granges, and 65,000 the State in good working order, with 65,000 members. Last year only about one-half the counties were represented at the State Convention, while now each county is represented.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 1 A. M., March 10, 1875.

Probabilities for To-day.

For the Middle and Eastern States, falling barometer, southwesterly winds, warmer and partly cloudy weather, and occasional rain or snow in the latter.

The rivers will rise at Vicksburg, New Orleans and Pittsburgh, and fall at St. Louis, Cincinnati and Louisville.

FROM EURGPE.

ITALY.

New Cardinals.

NEW YORK, March 9.—A special cable dispatch from Rome to the New York *Freeman's Journal* announces that at a pro-consistory to be held on Monday next, March 15th, Archbishop McCloskey, of New York, Monsignor Ledochowski, Archbishop of Posen and Griesen, in Prussia, Deschamps, Archbishop of Mechlin and Primate of Belgium, Archbishop Manning of Westminster, and Monsignors Bartolini and Giannelli of the Roman Court, will be created Cardinals.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—Messrs. Thurber & Holton, bankers of East Saginaw, Mich., have suspended. Liabilities $30,000.

—The funeral obsequies of the late Very Rev. James Conlan, Honorary Vicar General of the Catholic Diocese of Cleveland, took place on Tuesday.

—In Fouquaier county, Virginia, on Saturday last, a colored man named Haines went to the house of his mistress, and seizing a hatchet, made a murderous assault upon the children, cutting and slashing them terribly. The woman resisted him and fought him out of the house to a straw rick near by, where it was ended by her splitting his head open with the axe and stretching him dead at her feet. The woman was hurt seriously, and the children so badly that they will probably die.

—A call has been issued for a meeting of stockholders of the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad on May 12th, to consider measures for the financial relief of the company. The following propositions are recommended: First, an increase of the common capital stock of $5,000,000; or, second, an increase of the preferred capital stock of $5,000,000; or, third, making a cash assessment on the present capital stock of a sum sufficient to liquidate the floating debt and past due coupons of the company.

European Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

A dispatch received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship, Exchange and Telegraph Office, No. 163 Smithfield street, announces the arrival of the steamer Helvetia at New York; steamer Wyoming at New York; steamer Nova Scotian at Baltimore; steamer Cornwall at Bristol; steamer Indiana at Queenstown.

An Ounce of Prevention, &c.

The ounce of prevention consists in removing from the system the poisons and impurities generated in the blood, and which is most effectually done by

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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1875.

BONDS at Frankfort 99⅞.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 31½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 115.

SENATOR FERRY has been elected President *pro tem.* of the United States Senate.

BUTLER denies that he will remove to another district, that he may capture a Congressional nomination.

THE election in New Hampshire yesterday called out a large vote, which was very closely divided on party lines.

WITH Ben Wade as the Republican candidate for Governor in Ohio, we will have a contest that will fairly test the strength of the parties in that State. Allen will probably be the Democratic candidate, and he and Wade have peculiarities and popularity of a very similar order. Wade's long, honest and distinguished public career made him very popular with his party, and he will probably poll his full party vote. On the other hand, Allen is strong with the Democracy and will gather up his entire party strength. Thus the contest will be a particularly vigorous one.

SUICIDE is the paradise of the speculative. What are its laws and conditions? What promotes, and what retards it? Are there philosophical reasons underlying it? Is it a proof of free moral agency, insanity, or neither? Is it promoted by rationalism, excitement, by war or want? Is it affected by heat or cold? These are but few of the questions involved in the solution of this difficult problem. The noticeable fact involved in the statistics is, that the per centage of increase is about equal in all the European countries. In England, the number in 1857 was 1,312, and in 1869, 1,562. In France, in 1856, the number was 4,002, and in 1869, 5,147, —a larger per centage of increase than in England. In Prussia the increase is from 2,150 in 1856, to 3,187 in 1869. It is noticed that in revolutionary periods the number of suicides decreases, and when these are over it increases,—showing that the hopes excited in political disturbances prevent, while the absence of such hopes promotes suicide. Summer is, universally, more prolific in suicides than any part of the year, while Monday and Tuesday are more marked by suicide than is Saturday or Sunday. The subject is one of great interest, and illustrates, mainly, that a period of fair prosperity serves to retard, while adversity promotes the suicidal mania. And the probability is that this is the chief consideration involved.

IN THE ever-changing conditions brought about by our elective system, it is difficult, if not impossible, to lay down permanent *data* relative to any future phase of our public or political life. Yet there is enough pertinency in the remarks of Professor Sumner, in his lecture in Yale post-graduate course, relative to the dangers of the Republic, to be worthy a passing notice. He mentions as the great dangers of the Republic the lack of a "good" (strong?) opposition, the influence of the moneyed interests, and the abuse of elections. He thinks the minority has been too weak for the good of the country; and while we think this possibly true, last fall's elections prove that it is not a permanent condition of things, and may at any time be remedied. Hence it cannot be argued upon as a fact likely to remain settled for any given length of time. The influence of the money class is more apparent, but not exactly in the direction the Professor marks out. In place of "protection" as against free trade being a proof of this, it rests on precisely the opposite theory,—that American industry should be fostered and encouraged. The strong efforts made to force specie payments, and the legislation to that end, more clearly illustrate the power of the moneyed interests than does any other fact now prominent. The eyes of the people have been opened to the abuse of elections, and this evil is in process of rectification. There are dangers to the Republic, but so elastic is our system that, once discovered, they are promptly remedied.

MARTIN'S LIFE OF PRINCE ALBERT, late husband of Queen Victoria, has been issued by Appleton & Co. When one remembers that Albert and Victoria stood in England almost alone in their friendship towards the United States when we were in the throes of the rebellion, the republication of this book here is in excellent taste. The character of Prince Albert was one of almost spotless moral purity, unfortunately too rare among those "born in the purple." On the occasion of the visit of Albert and his brother to England, in October, 1839, his uncle, the King of Belgium, thus wrote to Victoria: "I am sure you will like the cousins the more, the longer you see them. They are young men of merit, and *without that puppy-like affectation which is so often found with young gentlemen of rank*; and, though remarkably well informed, they are very free from of pedantry. Albert is a very agreeable companion. His manners are so gentle and harmonious that one likes to have him near oneself. I always found him so when I had him with me, and I think his travels have still further improved him. He is full of talent and fun, and draws cleverly. I am glad to hear that they please the people who see them. They deserve it, and were rather nervous about it. I trust they will enliven your sojourn in the old castle, and may Albert be able to strew roses without thorns on the pathway of life of our good Victoria! He is well qualified to do so." The long continued grief of the Queen for the loss of her husband is the very highest tribute which could be paid to his memory, and those who admire his character must grieve that the Prince of Wales has not tried to emulate his pure example.

WE will, of course, have plans and plans. The latest is that of Sir Francis Hicks, an ex-Minister of Finance in Canada, who proposes the issue of about $100,000,000 of notes, redeemable "in gold on demand at New York, and receivable for customs. From ten to twenty millions of these would be issued each month and sold for greenbacks to the highest bidder. The Treasury would hold a reserve for the redemption of the new bills, consisting of 50 per cent. of their face value in gold and 50 per cent. in Government 5 per cents. The gold reserve would probably be sufficient to meet all demands for redemption; but, in case of need, the bonds could be sold and their proceeds used in the same way. When $100,000,000 of the coin notes had been issued, the greenback circulation would have been cut down about $110,000,000, and the legal tenders would, he thinks, probably then be at par. The National Banks would then be deprived of their privilege of issuing notes, getting some compensation therefor, and all the paper afloat would be issued directly by the Government. The English joint-stock banks, which issue no notes, declare annual dividends up to 22 per cent., so that it is evident that a bank doing business only with its capital and deposits would pay." This plan is open, in our view, to the objection that pertains to all borrowing plans,—That it does not provide for the retention of gold in this country. Suppose $100,000,000 of gold notes were in issue,—the Custom House business would be done in these, and the stock of gold in the country would probably be lessened by just this amount, and we would be that much further from specie payments; or if we retire $100,000,000 in greenbacks, we would be just where we now are. The trouble with all these plans is, that they are mere expedients, that are really worth nothing. When the trade of the country is such that we can retain gold, we can resume. So long as these conditions do not exist, no expedients will help us through. The development of general prosperity will do much toward promoting the object sought.

DESPITE the commands and warnings of the military authorities, it is evident that there will be a rush of gold hunters to the Black Hills this Spring and during the coming Summer. Glowing accounts of the richness of the gold and marble deposits are being circulated, and the cupidity and love of adventure of the many are being artfully aroused. At the best but little respect is paid to the claims of Sioux Indians,—the bloodiest and most treacherous of our Indian tribes. The argument is freely used that the Indians are no more entitled to the lands guaranteed them by treaties than are so many buffaloes, as they make no better use of it. All this is congenial to the taste of the gold hunter, and he is not likely to seek to dissipate sophistry where it is interest not to do so. Hence the many thousands who will invade the gold region are not likely to be deterred by the few soldiers that can be sent to the Black Hills; and as for Indians, the miners will not feel much embarrassment on their account. Hence the new gold region will be an attractive point this year.

THE PENITENTIARY ARGUMENT.

We suggest that some person who delights in statistics compile the figures to show how many useful and moral lessons may be gathered from the Penitentiaries of the country. We have had illustrated from this source the dangers of intemperance, tobacco chewing, non-attendance at Sabbath School, ignorance, orphanage, bad associations in youth, and now, at last, this familiar statistical argument is applied to boys who do not learn trades. Senator Jones, of Philadelphia—the Hon. Horatio—introduced a very commendable bill which has passed our State Senate, to protect the children of the Commonwealth in the right to acquire useful trades. The bill, and its object are right and proper, but not, we fancy, entirely practicable. Of this, anon. In noticing the arguments for its passage, however, our old familiar friend, the Penitentiary argument presented itself. It is as follows: Of the convicts in the Eastern Penitentiary, at Philadelphia, 87 per cent. —exactly—had not been learned useful trades. *Ergo*—not to learn a useful trade is to put oneself in that broad and very bad way that leads ultimately to the Penitentiary. Or, to put the argument more exactly, of one hundred chances,—just eighty-seven favor an ultimate bringing up in the Penitentiary, to thirteen in the interest of escape. Out of the thirteen we manufacture lawyers, doctors, politicians, editors, members of Congress, Governors, inventors, and the odds and ends of humanity who get their living by their wits.

Let us put the argument differently. If eighty-seven per cent. of convicts are persons who have no trades, if we were to learn all the children trades, we would reduce the number of prison convictions eighty-seven per cent., thus leaving but thirteen per cent. of immorality remaining. Thus where now we have 100 prisoners to feed and care for, we would have but thirteen. Certainly this demonstrates what a cheapening of expense to the State it would be to have all the boys learn some useful occupation. We havn't the statistics of prison expense at hand; but suppose it costs $400 to care for a prisoner a year,—in some places it costs from $800 to $1,000 each,—one hundred prisoners would cost $40,000. If, however, these were learned trades, the number would be reduced to thirteen, who would cost but $5,200,—a clear saving of $34,800. Thus we can see how this useful measure can be made to pay. Are not the figures accurate, and is not the deduction logical? How demonstrably necessary it is, therefore, that children should be learned trades to keep them out of the Penitentiary.

Not to be irreverent toward so logical and well fortified an argument we inquire whether this Penitentiary plea is not slightly overdone? It is perfectly certain that beneath the accidental facts of early education, whether it includes a useful trade, or Sunday School training, or the absence of bad associations, or of intemperance, or tobacco chewing, or a thousand other things, the question of "native cussedness" does not come in? Is it clear that with the advantages that are usually expected to contribute to steady habits, and a correct and moral life, there is not a certain per centage of population that is quite sure, either because natural perversion, or from sudden temptation to drift into crime of some kind? We do not say that it is so, but suggest the possibility. At all events, we are strongly impressed that the parade made of the Penitentiary argument is an injury to some meritorious causes. That under mention is supported by many reasons that are far more convincing, because more natural and logical, than that so prominently advanced. Work is respected in this country; is the foundation of wealth; is a necessity to a majority of our population; is important as relieving the skilled occupations of the country from their dependence on foreign labor; is valuable as a basis of success with many, and for its influence in practicalizing many minds; and is, at all events, the *right* of every child, who from choice or direction of its parents, or necessity, seeks labor. It is the right of every child who chooses to learn some useful trade; and none but its parents have the right to refuse it the privilege. No other argument is really needed for the law but this,—it guarantees the child one of its theoretically recognized, but practically forbidden rights.

Another absurdity cropped out while this bill was on its passage through the Senate. It was the denial that this bill was designed to affect the action of trades-unions toward apprentices. Why dodge the truth? It was designed, and will have just this effect,—and ought to. It is meant to say to trades-unions, "You shall no longer prevent a child or any number of children from learning trades." Whether it will be avoided is another question. We incline to think it will. Men will say to employers, "If you put in more than so many apprentices, we will quit." He will be left to act as he chooses, but with the threat over him. Such cases no law can reach. Men have the right to sell their time at such price, and on whatever conditions they choose. If they choose not to work unless the number of apprentices is limited, they have an undoubted right to do so, and we do not believe the pending law will reach their cases. Something else must be devised.

We are of the opinion that this rule among trades' unions, rigidly repressing apprenticeship, is an injury to the working men, yet we do not imagine a class law will modify or eradicate it. What is necessary is the establishment of industrial schools, in connection with our common school system, in which all children may be learned in a thoroughly excellent manner, any useful trade to which they may incline. We are exceedingly surprised at the utter lack of policy on this subject in this State. With one million of dollars appropriated to public schools, we might, with a wise policy animating our State Department, have industrial schools in all the chief cities of the State, and at little cost. But we have no policy on that subject. The State is a mere drift weed where it should be a living, positive power. It would be a blessing to the public school system of the Commonwealth were one-half of the million annually appropriated to the establishing of technical schools. This, and this alone will remove the difficulty now ineffectually aimed at by a law that can amount to nothing, and which is advocated by the absurd Penitentiary argument.

A SOUTH SEA FIGHT.

A Battle on Board a Ship With Savages.

The *Sydney* (Australia) *Empire*, of the 11th of December, gives an account of a collision between South Sea Islanders and the British schooner Sandfly, 1 gun, Lieut. Howell, which returned to Port Jackson on the 10th of December: "The Sandfly commenced her cruise on the 2d of July, on which date she cleared Sydney Heads, and proceeded to Norfolk Island. Nothing of importance occurred till reaching Tapona, on the 14th of September, in quest of water. A large number of canoes came off on the 17th, but brought no trade. The natives were very friendly, and offered the crew inducements to go on shore. A watering party landed, being accompanied by some of the savages, and searched for water, but found none. Early in the afternoon, when most of the crew were below, the natives began firing arrows at those on deck. Orders were at once given to get ready to repel the attack. A few shots were discharged and they dispersed, many taking to the water and deserting their canoes. Twenty of these were destroyed and two villages were fired. On the 20th of September, the island of Santa Cruz was being approached, and extreme caution was exercised, as the treacherous and warlike nature of the inhabitants was known. Canoes fully manned came out to meet the vessel. The largest canoe pulled astern and made signs for a rope to tow with the schooner. They appeared annoyed at not getting one, and became impatient. At half-past 10 A. M. anchored in 14 fathoms, 200 yards from the shore, and inside Carlisle reef. Natives came off in great numbers, many of them bringing pigs, cocoa-nuts, &c., which they gave in exchange for articles of trade. Several canoes, however, were well armed, and they began to get very thick around the schooner. It was noticed that the boys were all swimming for the shore, and as the natives were detected uncovering their bows and arrows, it was surmised that they meant mischief. The marines got their rifles on the after deck, taking care to keep them out of sight. The natives, who thronged the gunwale in great numbers, were becoming noisy and insolent. A blank shot was fired from the ship's gun, but had little effect in frightening them. At a quarter past eleven A. M., the natives opened fire with poisoned arrows. Lieutenant Howell discharged his revolver at the leading native, and gave the order to his men to commence firing, which the crew responded to with deadly aim. In an instant the natives were panic-stricken. Those on the vessel's gunwale either fell or jumped into the sea, many of them dead, others wounded and struggling for the shore. The canoes' crews were so astonished at the effect of the rifle shots that they jumped overboard and struck out for the shore. During the short time the engagement lasted about thirty natives were killed; the majority escaped into the bush. The Sandfly lowered her boats and the crews spent the afternoon in destroying all the abandoned canoes, some of which were very large, and set fire to two of the natives' villages. In the evening the schooner hoisted in the boats and kept a good watch, in case of another attack. On the 21st of September a watering party proceeded on shore for water, taking a war rocket in the boat, and fired at random into the bush. They managed to get a supply under cover of the rifles of another boat. On the 23d, watering the ship was continued. The bush was thick with natives, and a few shots were fired to keep them off. A shell was also thrown from the gun on deck. After the boats had left, at a quarter past three P. M., the crews saw the natives at the ruins of their village. One of their number came down to the beach and fired two arrows at the vessel. In return for this a shell was lodged in their midst, and they at once scampered off for the bush. They were not again visible until the 23d, when they came on to the beach, but a few rifle shots soon dispersed them. On the 24th the Sandfly left for Havana harbor, and then went to Cherry Island. The natives of this place were friendly, and were fine, stalwart men. The schooner called at Api Island on the 20th of August. At this place a boat's crew of the Zephyr had been murdered and eaten some time since. An attempt was made to capture the perpetrators of the crime. As this failed the village was shelled."

MRS. GERRIT SMITH.

She Did Not Long Survive Her Husband.

The widow of the late Gerrit Smith has not long survived him, her death having occurred at Peterboro' last Saturday. She was receiving medical treatment when her husband so suddenly died, and she went home greatly benefited. The severe Winter, which has proved fatal to so many elderly persons, tried her beyond her strength, and she died of an inflammatory disease. Mrs. Smith's maiden name was Ann Carroll Fitzhugh, and she was a daughter of William Fitzhugh, a citizen of Hagerstown, Md., where she was born on January 11, 1795. Her father made large purchases of land in Western New York in 1812, and moved his residence to that section in company with Charles Carroll and Nathaniel Rochester. She was married when only seventeen years old, and from that time she made her home at Peterboro. Her beauty, intelligence and education at once made her prominent in the social circles of the section, and she aided her husband materially, both by practical co-operation and advice, in his political and charitable plans. The *Sun* says of her:

"Like her husband, Mrs. Smith was the very soul of hospitality, for the display of which she found ample opportunities in entertaining a constant stream of visitors of all ages and conditions, which for half a century flowed in upon the famous Smith mansion at Peterboro'. She was, if we may use the term, the lady superior of charity in all that section of country. The Smith mansion, as everybody knows, was the very Mecca of borrowers and beggars. The kindly disposition of the mistress of the establishment was often brought into requisition to persuade the master to lend and give in many cases where his sterner judgment hesitated. Not a few were the instances wherein, he having turned a deaf ear to solicitations, an appeal was taken to Mrs. Smith, and the result was that scarcely anybody was ever sent quite empty away. Of course, the more munificent benefactions came from the hand of Mr. Smith himself, but in the home charities the benevolent wife had the field pretty much all to herself. For miles around Peterboro' the poor and the needy, and doubtless not a few who were not so very poor and needy, were supplied annually with loads of flour, beef, poultry, blankets, garments and a good deal of money, under the direction of Mrs. Smith.

William Fitzhugh, a former Canal Commissioner of the State, was a brother of Mrs. Smith, and the wife of James G. Birney, the "Liberty" candidate for President in 1840-'44, was her sister. Dr. Fitzhugh, of Genesee, a brother, and Mrs. Tallman and Mrs. Swift, her sisters, survive her. She leaves two children, Colonel Green Smith and Mrs. Elizabeth Smith Miller, who will now inherit the whole of Mr. Smith's estate, valued at $2,000,000.

A WORLD OF FISHES.

An Exciting Time at Forest City, Mo.—A Lent Contribution, and Just in Time.

(From the St. Joseph Gazette, March. 2.)

In the Missouri river, directly opposite Forrest City, in Holt county, there is a large island, and in the centre of that island is a large pond, which, until a few days since, rested in peace, undisturbed by the rude alarms of a trangressing world. But the cold spell, which came down upon the just and unjust with a zeal never before remembered, puts its seal upon the bosom of that fair lake—which a vulgar and contaminating people have miscalled a pond—to the depth of two feet. There has never been a thing sealed up that somebody didn't want to burst open to see what was in it, and so it was in this instance. The island lake, which had remained inviolate through time, was visited by Jones Lockridge, who keeps the Forest City Hotel, and the seal was broken. When the ice was removed, the space between was found to be literally packed with fish of all sizes and description, from the common cat, weighing forty-five pounds, to an animated silver, not much larger than a pin. There were fish with shovels where their noses should be, sword-fish, red-fish, black-fish, and white-fish, and fish of all colors and degrees. Some of them had scales, and some had skins, like catfish, and others yet rejoiced in a covering resembling that of the muskrat—but they were fish for all of that. Then the story flew all over the country, and people from far and near came down upon the island armed with guns, spears, harpoons and lances, and in all kind and manner of vehicles, on horseback and on foot. There came brave men and fair women, big boys and girls, and smaller ditto; there, also, could be seen children in arms, and all strong in one intent—to get away with those fish, for these days are Lent. When Adam Klippel came through, the whole air was impregnated with fish, and a fishy atmosphere still clung to his garments as he gave our reporter the points of this item—but Adam is a genial soul, and this is a labor he delights in.

It is supposed that there must be some connection with this lake and the Missouri river, if not with regions more remote and deeper down into the bowels of the earth. Many of the fish taken from this place were of varieties unknown in this section of the country, and no one has yet been found who can class them, or who has seen their resemblance elsewhere. All in all, this fish pond is, in all seriousness, a remarkable discovery, and one that should be thoroughly looked into.

PERSONAL,

KING ALFONSO gave an audience to Serrano on Monday.

NO LONGER do they say "according to Hoyle." Now it is "according to Schenck."

THE resignation of Senator Booth makes Romualdo Pacheco Governor of California.

GOVERNOR BROOKS, of Arkansas, and Ex-Representative Poland, had an interview with the President on Tuesday.

ZACH CHANDLER told Williams that there was nothing funny or queer in this paragraph except that it contains all the letters in the alphabet.

THE Rev. John R. Newman, D. D., has returned to the pastorate of the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal church, of Washington city, after two years' absence in the East, in the employment of the Government.

MRS. MORGAN, of Montgomery, Va., presented her husband with five boys at one birth, some time ago, but they have kept it very quiet. This is the result of a Morganatic marriage.

THE only member of the historic Washington family residing on the Pacific coast is said to be a young citizen of San Francisco, named Curtis Dodge, who is a great-great nephew of George Washington on both his father's and his mother's side.

MRS. JEPSON, who lectures in and around Boston, was born deaf and dumb. From girlhood she gradually acquired the faculty of hearing and speaking, until now there are only a few letters which she cannot utter distinctly. She says the result has been attained by persistent prayer. She is now at work on S, and, by praying two hours a day, expects to be able to pronounce it in spring.

MR. JOSHUA BAILEY, who died recently at Cahoes, New York, left an estate worth $3,000,000, which he disposed of in a most original way. Having no children, he bequeathed two-thirds of his property to that one of his three nephews who should have the largest number of children at the time of his (the uncle's) death. The fortunate man is Mr. W. W. Bailey, of Waverley, Iowa, a poor painter with five boys.

AT THE prayer meeting at Plymouth church, in Brooklyn, on Monday, the assistant pastor, Rev. Mr. Halliday, concluded his supplication as follows: "Be with Thy servant, the pastor of this church, in the midst of his great trial, and continue to sustain him as Thou hast. Be Thou his stay and his strength. Lead him in the future as Thou hast led him in the past. Lead him to put his dependence in the Lord. Let him draw close to Thee."

MRS. ANNIE BESANT, of London, from being the wife of a High-Church clergyman, has become a radical writer and speaker. Her husband separated from her for this reason. She has the highest culture, and is acquainted not only with the various European languages, but with the bearings of their literature on the subjects on which she is particularly interested. She is about thirty years of age and very beautiful.

AT a Martha Washington tea party given lately in Baltimore, a Miss Schley wore a dress whose associations, though not strictly historic, are very interesting. It was a richly brocaded silk, blue and white, which was imported by Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, and presented by him to the lady to whom he was engaged to be married, but who died on the day on which their nuptials were to have been celebrated. It was then presented to the nearest relative, and has been treasured ever since in the family as an interesting relic of the past. It has been stored away for more than a century, and was brought out from its hiding place in honor of the patriotic character of the entertainment at which Miss Schley wore it.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

GREAT distress is reported to be existing among the working population of Berlin.

THE Boston *Herald* figures out an increase to the Government expenses of 1874, as compared with 1868, amounting to $31,915,383.

AT Indianapolis, last Monday night, a brute named Lewis Bishop cut his wife's throat because she refused to live with him any longer.

A MRS. EVANS, residing in Seymour, Connecticut, on Monday, cut the throats of her two children, aged three and six years, and then cut her own throat.

THE New York *World* doesn't give the name of the economical farmer's daughter in Massachusetts who put off her wedding day because eggs were up to forty cents a dozen and it would take two dozen for the wedding cake and puddings.

OUT of 241,926 packages of stamps, etc. transmitted through the postoffice in the United States during the year 1873-74, only four packages, valued at $67.45, were lost, and of the 2,000,000 of regular registered letters, only 313 were actually lost or stolen.

IT is intimated at the Treasury Department in Washington that the contemplated call for the retirement of $30,000,000 of bonds, on account of the Sinking Fund, will not be made for a day or two, and it has not yet been decided what numbers of bonds are to be called in.

THE defalcation of about $20,000, divided between the ticket and freight offices of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company at Zanesville, Ohio, is now undergoing examination by the Auditor of the Ohio division of that company. A young man named Howard handled the funds of both departments, and thus far cannot account for them.

THE buildings of the Grand Trunk Railway, at a point near St. Charles, Canada, comprising a large frame structure, 400 by 100 feet, used as freight car repair sheds, and a brick building adjoining, the upper part of which was occupied as general offices, were destroyed by fire on Tuesday morning. The loss is estimated at about $100,000; insured for $60,000, mostly in American companies.

A PACKAGE was lately received at the dead letter department of the New York Postoffice containing one-half dozen snakes, two of them dead and the remainder alive. One of them is a copperhead, five feet long. The reptiles were enclosed in a tin box, perforated with holes, and were addressed to Germany, but had been stopped at New York on account of overweight, the postage not being sufficient.

HENRY, with the exception of those that are very high, seem likely to remain at last year's figures or thereabout. For instance, medium-sized houses in good neighborhoods, renting last year for $1,500 to $2,000, are now offered at the same figures this year, and owners and agents refuse to take less. The $3,000 to $4,000, and $5,000 houses, however, are still coming down. In 1874 they fell about 20 per cent., and a further reduction of 10 to 15 per cent. will probably take place before May. These houses are chiefly in the Murray Hill neighborhood, where fancy figures have ruled for many years, and where the effects of the panic of 1873 have been pretty sharply felt.

The Pope and the Protestant Churches and Schools in Rome.

In an allocution addressed to the parish priests of Rome on the 4th of February, the Pope, after remarking that there are now no temples at Rome consecrated to Jupiter, Mercury or Venus, said: "But after all this is not much. There are Protestant churches. If it may be said that they are less dangerous, they are nevertheless a motive for much affliction. At Rome, chosen by God to be the capital of the great Catholic family, ennobled by the blood of the martyrs—at Rome, justly adorned with the title of mistress of the truth—within the walls of that Rome where the majestic temples of the Christian religion rise, one cannot see without grief the establishment by the side of those temples of halls and meeting places where it is pretended to render to God the worship rendered to Him by heresy, which is a revolt against God himself. But what above all ought to excite your zeal as pastors of souls is the opening of certain schools where, generally speaking, impiety rules as mistress, and seeks by all means to corrupt childhood and youth. To prevent the consequences of so great an evil you must employ all the means of which you can dispose to prevent the corruption of so many young souls; for this corruption might by degrees insinuate itself into families and propagate the pest of unbelief."

SAXE is always at best when mingling the sad and the sunny, the funny and the fine, as in his charming picture of a widow at a fashionable party:

"Her shawl was as sable as night,
Her gloves were as dark as her shawl,
And her jewels—that flashed in the light—
Were black as a funeral pall;
Her robe had the line of the rest
(How nicely it fitted her shape!)
And the grief that was heaving her breast
Boiled over in billows of crape."

THE "Old mill," at New Castle, has again stopped work, the puddlers refusing to work unless the proprietors ceased shipping "muck" to Pittsburgh during the continuance of the strike in that city.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings

No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1862.

Assets January 1, 1873, - - - $778,251.56
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
Solicitor—John H. Bailey.

BENEATH THE WILLOW.

BY WALLACE WHITE.

'Neath the willow in the churchyard
Lies my loving mother dear;
May bright spirits hover o'er her,
May they dry the falling tear!

'Neath the willow, flowers blooming
O'er the mossy-covered mound;
May high Heaven's guarding angels
Consecrate the holy ground!

'Neath the willow, in the springtime,
Violets bloom in beauty rare,
And the wild rose shed its fragrance
On the mellow twilight air.

'Neath the willow, sad and lonely;
When the vesper hour appears,
I am thinking of thee, mother,
With my eyes bedewed with tears.

'Neath the willow, with its branches
Hanging weeping overhead,
Where the pale, cold moon is keeping
Wakeful vigils o'er the dead.

'Neath the willow, in the morning,
When the glorious sun shines bright,
When its rays in golden splendor
Quick dispel the gloom of night.

'Neath the willow's flowing tresses,
Where the wild bird carols sweet,
There we'll guard thy slumber, mother,
Till we all in heaven meet.

How to Fatten Cattle.

A correspondent of the *Drover's Journal* furnishes a few useful hints on the above subject. He only confirms the experience of others in regard to the care of stock, *especially* during the *first* year. No amount of after care can make up the deficiency here; it would be just as easy to build a substantial house on a poor foundation. Men who have devoted a lifetime to buying and handling stock, understand this matter, and you can't deceive them. Under the *hand*, the care that has been given to an animal is revealed, and no extra stuffing or bloating can hide previous neglect or abuse. The pride of cattle fattened for market depends on the symmetry of the animal, as well as the "fat" style, as shippers term it. Good blood is important, but not absolutely necessary, to make what is termed a good seller. In order to fatten a steer to bring the highest market price, he must be kept in a growing condition from a calf, and in no case allowed to go hungry. It is the starving the first and second winter that wilts and shrivels up a steer, that causes him to be sold at a reduced price. No amount of feeding will make him a first-class seller, no difference what his color or blood. An animal well fed, of any blood, from a calf until the spring he is three years old, will be smooth, with bones well covered, and will sell at a profit; while a half-starved animal becomes crooked in the back, bones projecting and shriveled up, takes the best part of summer to get in condition to live, and will not be in condition for market until he is four years old, and then will bring a price which is unsatisfactory to the producer and to every one who handles him. This is no theory, but a fact deduced from close observation, as I have tested the plan for several years. It will, and does, pay to feed corn to calves and to yearlings. They start out on grass in the spring strong and vigorous. You are then able to market your cattle the spring they are 3 years old weighing 1,400 pounds, which is heavy enough to bring the first price. The best steer I sold in 1872 was a common native. He had all he could eat from a calf, and was never hungry. He was a handsome animal, and was worth more per pound than any I shipped in 1872. He weighed in Chicago 1,350 pounds, aged 3 years. I now have a steer calf, 11 months old, from a very ordinary cow. The calf now weighs 660 pounds; I think it will weigh at 3 years 1,500 pounds.

PROSPECTUS.

1786. — 1875.

THE

Pittsburgh Gazette

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Extra Good Bargains in Colored Dress Silks.
At 75c to $1, Real Silk Poplins, worth $1.75, in beautiful spring colors.

Black Mohair Alpacas,

Extraordinary Good Bargains offered,
At 25 cents, 28 cents, 33 cents, 37½ cents, 50 cents, 62½ cents and 75 cents per yard.

New Spring Styles in Tycoon Repps.
New Spring Plain and Matalasse Pongees.
New Spring Styles in Plaids.
New Spring Cashmeres, Diagonals, &c.
New Spring Shades in Alpacas, &c.

Special Good Bargains in

Black All Wool Cashmeres.

From 75c upward.

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Of Every Description.

At 37½ and 50c Black Empress Cloth, worth 62½ and 75c.

NEW SPRING STYLES IN
Ladies' Made-up Suits.
Woolen, Paisley and Fancy Shawls.
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Mourning Shawls.

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BRAIDED CASHMERE COSTUMES,
Braided Cashmere Cloaks,

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Black "Hand-Spun" Silks

Of which we now have a full assortment open, from $2.00 per yard up—sold with guarantee to wear.

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Embroidered Tasso and Linen Guipure Stripe, a new material for Polonaises and Overdresses.

Spring Styles Ladies' Chip, Straw and Hair

BONNETS AND HATS,

In Black, Brown and Drab.

Flowers and Feathers,
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Fancy Plaid and Brocade Sash Ribbons.
Swiss Ties with Real and Fat. Val. Lace Ends.
Silk Illusion Ties.

CRAPE DU CHENE TIES,

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New Styles Ladies' Turn Down Linen Collars and Cuffs to match.

Damask Tabling and Napkins.

Extra Bargains in Huck and Damask Towels.

Ladies' Fine English Lisle Gloves 1 to 4 buttons.
Ladies' Striped Cotton Hose.
Colored Silk Stripe Balbriggan Hose.
Unbleached Cotton Hose, Silk Checked and Fancy Feet.
Some extra bargains on Hosiery Counter in the line of CHILDREN'S GOODS, to close out.

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BARGAINS! BARGAINS

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Selling regardless of cost to close out the Winter stock. Real Linen Suiting, Shirt Fronts, Table Linens and Napkins marked down at the lowest cash prices, at

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DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, March 10, 1875.

The improved weather of yesterday contributed to a better condition of business, and an advanced activity at the banks. This, however, was not enough to call for special remark, as business is really very dull. The chances for improved activity depend on the condition of trade. If manufacturing should begin we will have an improved showing in banking and other departments, but if dullness continues to prevail we will have a corresponding business depression. There will be found in our local columns several notices of our local bankruptcies. The effect of these, while not large, will be to add to the prevailing gloom. It is frank to say that there are many who are heavily pressed, but if business starts up, or creditors are forbearing, they will work through safely. If crowded, however, they and creditors must lose.

The following stocks were sold last evening by A. McIlwaine, Auctioneer, at his Stock Sales Rooms, 106 Smithfield street:
Peoples National Bank.....$112 00
Pittsburgh Gas Co.....64 00
Ewalt street Bridge.....32 00

—The anthracite coal trade for the week ending on the 27th ult. was without any special feature, so far as regards coal production. The tonnage for the week was 194,792, against 200,547 in corresponding week last year, and 1,779,446 for the new year, against 2,181,335 to same date in 1874. The bituminous tonnage for the week is 41,559 tons, and for the year 281,040 tons, against 284,256 tons to corresponding date last year. The total of both kinds of coal for the week is 236,351 tons, and for the year 2,060,492 tons, against 2,465,601 tons to same time in 1874, being a decrease of 405,109 tons. The Reading and the Lehigh Valley Railroads show an aggregate loss of tonnage on that of last year to date of 352,781 tons. The other coal regions are reaping the advantage of the disagreements and non-production in the two regions named. When these differences will end is no more definite than at the date of our last report.

—The *Ledger* of Philadelphia, says: The money market continues in the same easy condition as for the month past. Call loans are quoted at 3, 4 and 5 per cent., with strictly first-class two-name paper at 5 per cent.; strictly first-class single-name paper at 5@6 per cent., loans on Government collaterals at 5 per cent., and on first-class railroads and stocks at 6@7 per cent. At New York the recent advance for rates for call loans was only speculative and artificial, the results from complications in the stock market. A real advance might be welcome, as it would indicate improvement in business, but the locking up of money merely with a view to lighter 4 per cent. only temporary disturbing influences, and generally results in misfortune to the immediate actors.

—The reports from the U. S. Treasury show an improvement in the internal revenue receipts, even to the extent of providing, during the past month, for the ordinary expenditures of the Government, leaving only the interest on the public debt to be met by the coin receipts. The sales of gold having ceased the amount of accumulation from customs increased from $69,500,000 to about $76,000,000, which explains the nominal decrease of the public debt. It is said that the internal revenue receipts for February exceed those of the same month in 1874 by seventy per cent. This, of course, is due to the rapid withdrawal of goods from bond in anticipation of the new Revenue bill, and will not be misunderstood by business men.

—Says the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*: In this market the demand for money continues active from a variety of causes, one of which is, as mentioned a few days ago, that the snow blockade of the last two weeks and the extreme cold of the past two months have almost stopped some kinds of trade, prevented collections, and obliged merchants to borrow unusual amounts from their bankers. The accumulation of grain and hog product in this market from now until the opening of navigation will also require a great deal of capital to carry it.

—The imports at New York for last week were—Dry goods, $3,733,543; merchandise, $7,086,016. Total, $10,819,858. The specie shipments for the week were $588,761, of which $254,000 was Spanish gold, $74,000 American gold and the remainder in silver bars.

—It is estimated at the Treasury Department that the contemplated call for the retirement of $20,000,000 of bonds, on account of the Sinking Fund, will not be made for a day or two, and it has not yet been decided what numbers of bonds are to be called in.

Luther S. Kaufman, Broker, No. 96 Fourth avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Opened.	Closed.
Gold	113⅞	113⅞
U. S. 5-20s—1861—coupon	116¼	116¼
5-20 1862	116¼	116¼
" 1864	117¼	117⅜
" 1865	119⅛	119⅜
" 1865 new	118¾	118⅞
" 1867	119¼	119¼
" 1868—coupons	119⅜	119½
10-40's	113¾	114
Currency 6's	118⅝	119
New 5 per cents.	114⅝	114⅝
10-40's—coupons	114	114
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	102⅛	102⅜
Erie	27⅝	27⅝
I. C	100⅝	101
C. C. & I. C.	5⅝	5⅝
St. Paul	35⅜	35¾
Do. Pref	56⅜	56
Michigan Southern	73¾	73⅝
Do Central	77⅜	77⅜
North Western Common	45	45⅛
Do. Pref	57	57⅛
Rock Island	104⅜	104⅜
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	91	91⅛
Pacific Mail	29⅛	29⅜
Western Union Telegraph	76	75⅝
Ohio & Mississippi	27⅞	27
Union Pacific	47⅛	47⅜
Toledo & Wabash	15	14⅞
Harlem	129	129
Adams Express	103	103
American Express	63	63
U. S. Express	69	69
W., Fargo & Co Express	56	56
Quicksilver	34½	34⅝
Port Wayne	98	98
Hannibal & St. Joseph	22⅝	23
Do. Pref.	32½	32½
Panama	112½	112½
Iron Mountain	26	

Luther S. Kaufman furnishes the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
P. R. R.	55¾	55¾
" " scrip	107¼	107⅝
Reading	58⅝	58⅞
United Cos. of N. J.	113½	113⅝
Oil Creek	11⅝	
Lehigh Valley	63	63⅜
Central Transportation	44¾	
A. V. R. R. 7-29	92	
P. C. & St. L. 7's	73¾	

NEW YORK, March 9, 1875.

Money was easy during most of the day at 3@4 per cent. on call. Late in the afternoon rates were bid up quickly to 6@7 per cent., but this movement was soon over, and money closed very easy at 3@4 per cent. Sterling was unsettled at 481 for sixty days and 485 for sight. The exports of produce for the week were $5,242,000. The customs receipts were $254,000. Gold opened at 113, advanced to 115¼, and closed at the former quotation. The borrowing rates were 3-16 to 1-64 per cent., the supply having increased. Towards the close loans were made flat. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $137,000. The clearings were $71,000,000. Government bonds were steady. Railroad bonds were active and strong for Pacific issues. State bonds were neglected. The failure of R. J. Fuller was announced. The stock market has been active and fluctuating during the day, but in the main strong and buoyant, the last point being the highest of the day. Union Pacific, Northwest, Pacific Mail and Western Union were the features. The transactions aggregated 326,000 shares, of which 76,000 were Pacific Mail, 40,000 Western Union, 40,000 Northwest, 7,000 St. Paul, 6,000 Erie, 15,000 Lake Shore, 11,000 Ohios, 8,000 Wabash, and 88,000 Union Pacific.

Governments.—U.S. coupon sixes of 1881, 119⅝; 5-20's of '62, 116¾; do of '64, 117⅝; do of '65, 119⅛; do '65 new, 118¾; do of '67, 119⅝; do of '68, 119¾; 10-40s, 114; new 5s, 114⅝; currency 6s, 119.

State Bonds.—Missouri 6s, 97; Tennessee, old, 84; do new, 86; Virginia, new, 33; do old 33; North Carolina, old, 28; do new, 12.

Stocks.—Canton, 67½; Western Union Telegraph Company, 75¾; Quicksilver, 34¾; Adams Express, 103; American Merchants Union Express, 63½; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express 56; United States Express, 69; Pacific Mail, 29¾; New York Central, 102¼; Erie, 27¾; do preferred, 42; Harlem, 129; do preferred, 125; Michigan Central, 77¾; Pittsburgh, 91¾; Northwestern common, 45¾; do preferred, 57¼; Rock Island, 104¾; New Jersey Central, 102¾; St. Paul, 35¾; do preferred, 56; Toledo & Wabash, 14¾; do preferred, 29; Fort Wayne, 98; Terre Haute, 7¾; do preferred, 25; Chicago & Alton, 106½; do preferred, 103; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 64; Burlington & Quincy, 108¾; Lake Shore, 74⅝; Union Pacific, 47⅜; Panama, 6; Illinois Central, 100; Central Pacific, 37¾; Union, 96⅝; Delaware & Lackawanna, 111¾.

LONDON, March 9—5 P. M.—Consols: money, 93¾; account, 93⅝@93¾; 5-20's of '65, 107¾; do of '67, 107⅝; 10-40's, 103; New 5s, 103; New York Central, 92; Erie, 24⅜@24⅝; do. preferred, 39.

PARIS, March 9.—Rentes 65f. 52½c.

FRANKFORT, March 9.—5-20's of '62, 99⅛.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

DAILY REPORT OF PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, March 9, 1875.

Trade in commercial circles was very dull to-day, which may be attributed to the inclement weather, which always has a depressing effect upon out-door business. There was a good attendance at the Chamber of Commerce, larger than it has been for several days, and there were quite a number of new faces, but there was little or no business transacted; buyers and sellers were unable to come together, and, in addition, the demand for everything is light, confined wholly to supplying immediate necessities. In regard to values there have been no important changes recently to which reference has not already been made.

APPLES—Sales in a jobbing way at $2@2.50 per bbl. for common to fair, and $3@3.50 for prime to choice.

APPLE BUTTER—50@55c ₱ gal.
BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—3½@3¾ ₱ ₱.
BEANS—In fair demand but unchanged; mediums at $1.90; navies, $2—to the trade.
BUTTER—Continues very dull, and with the supply accumulating, and no improvement in the demand, prices are weak and drooping; 25@28c for prime to choice rolls. There is Butter being offered here at 25 cents, which cost 33 to 35 cents in the country, say nothing about freight and commissions.
CHEESE—There is only a moderate jobbing trade, and the general tone of the market is not as strong as it has been; Ohio, 16½@17; New York do, 17@17½.
CRACKERS—$10@12 ₱ bbl.
DRIED FRUIT—Apples, 7@7½c for common to fair and 8@8½c for prime to choice. Peaches quiet and unchanged; 9@9½c for halves. Blackberries, 9@10c.
EGGS—Coming in more freely, and the demand is falling off; buyers evidently are expecting a decline; quotable at 23@24 cents. According to our dispatches of Monday, they were still bringing 45 in New York.
FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged. We quote: Spring wheat, $5.25@5.50 for Wisconsins, and $5.50@5.75 for Minnesotas; winters, $5.50@5.75 for red and $6@6.25 for amber and white. Rye Flour, $4.50@4.75.
GROCERIES—Trade continues dull, none of our merchants are crowded with business, as they usually are at this season of the year; however, it looks as if the old time policy on the part of the retail trade of buying enough goods to last from two to three months is gone by; it won't do in these days of telegraph and railroads penetrating almost every part of the country, for a man to be out and Java and Rio Coffee is reported as having advanced half a cent, gold, within the past few days. Syrups quiet and unchanged.

SUGARS.			
Crushed	11¼	Standard B	10⅜
Granulated	11¼	Ex C	10⅛
Powdered	11¼	Demarara	9½@10¼
Standard A	10⅝	Porto Rico	8¾@ 9¼
No. 1 Sugar	8¾@ 9¼		
SYRUPS.			
Sugar house	35@40	Sugar Drips	55@60
Maryland	45	White Drips	60@65
Silver Drips	55	Extra Golden	65@70
COFFEES.			
Rio Good			20 @21
Rio Prime			22 @23
Mandheling			25 @27
Roasted Rio, in lb packages			27
Roasted loose			26½
Roasted Java, in lb packages			30
Roasted Java loose			28½
RICE.			
Rangoon ₱ lb		7 @7½	Patna ₱ lb	7¾@8
Carolina ₱ lb		8 @8¾		
MOLASSES.				
Porto Rico		50@55	New Orleans	75@75
Demarara		50@55		

GRAIN—Made in grain circles was very dull today; as already noted, there was an average attendance at the Chamber of Commerce, but the offerings appeared to be light, and there was not much inquiry. Wheat continues quiet and unchanged; Penna. and Ohio red, $1.14@1.16; ditto amber and white, $1.18@1.20. The Oat market appears to be weaker; there was a sample of very fair white offered to-day. Change, free in elevator, at 65c without finding a buyer, and we believe there was a car sold at the figure named, buyer finding sacks. Ear Corn continues in light supply, and may be quoted steady at 75@77, according to quality. Shelled Corn is also in light stock, but there does not appear to be much inquiry for it; quotable at 72@73 for yellow and mixed, and 74@75 for yellow. Rye quiet and unchanged at $1.10@1.12. No. 2 Barley reported firm in the Chicago at $1.05; little or nothing doing in this grain here.

HAY—Rated it is fair demand for sales, and on the track in the carload, at $17@19 for prairie and $20@23 for timothy, as to quality.

HOPS—Quiet at 24@25c@50 ₱ bbl.

ONIONS—There is a fair demand, but no change in prices; $2@4 ₱ bbl.

POTATOES—The receipts have been unusually large within the past couple of days, and, as might be expected, prices have reacted and are lower; we quote Early Rose, on track, at $1, and, in a jobbing way, from store, at $1.10.

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens, 13@14; do Turkeys, 15@16.

PROVISIONS—There is a very fair jobbing demand, and the general tone of the market is firmer, under the influence of the advices from Chicago and Cincinnati, without, however, any quotable change in prices, which we annex, as follows:

Hams—Extra S. C.	Lard-Prime Leaflin
" Sugar Cured	Prime Family
Shoulders, Ex S. C.	Do., half barrels
B'fast Bacon, S. C.	Lard-Ref. for sum-
Dried Beef, S. C.	mer trade
Sugar Cured, old	Do., in ½ bbls.
Beef Tongues Sugar	Do., in ½ bbls.
Cured, ₱ doz	Pig Shoulders
Bacon Shoulders	Do., 5 ₱ lbs.
Short Rib Sides	Do., 10 ₱ lbs.
Clear Sides	Do., 20 ₱ lbs.
Mess Pork, ₱ bbl	Do., 6 ₱ do
Miner's Lard Oil	Do., 10 ₱ do
Lard Oil, per gal	Do., 20 ₱ do
Extra Solar Oil	½ bbl Pigs Feet
½ bbl Pigs Feet	
FEAS—$1.90@2 ₱ bush	
BAGS—Said unchanged; regular sales at 2½ @3 cts for good mixed, woolen ½c ₱ lb.	
SWEET CORN—70@85 ₱ lb.	

SEEDS—Are in fair demand, but steady at $6.75 ₱ bushel to the trade and $7 in a jobbing way. Timothy Seed $2.85@2.90 to the trade and $3@3.10 in a jobbing way.

TALLOW—Easier at 7½ to 7¾c for country, and 8¼ to 8¾c for prime city rendered.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, March 9, 1875.

Trade continues exceedingly quiet, and the markets are devoid of any new or important features. Crude continues weak, and prices are drooping, notwithstanding the "shut-down" movement. United certificates at week, $1.04½, immediate shipment, $1.02½. According to a Titusville paper, the feeling prevails that a member of the bull clique who signed the agreement to stop drilling is playing the "Heathen Chinee," and is secretly working to get the start of his co-operators. If such be the case, the probability is that the present shut-down project, like all those which have preceded it, will be of short duration; it is too big a thing, as there are too many conflicting interests. What is good for one interest may be the very reverse for another, and there is but one way for them to get what is for everything else, it must and will be controlled by the inevitable and inflexible law of supply and demand. Refined continues dull and weak; best bid on cars here to go to Baltimore, 12; and, so far as we could learn, there was but a single order and that for 500 barrels.

The Barrel market is firmer, and holders are asking an advance; countries, $1.15@1.20; city make, $1.30@1.40.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL PER ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
B S Duncan	Star O W	945
H S A Stewart	Penn O W	418
J W Stevenson	Lloma O W	486
N W Stevenson	Central O W	464
Lockhart & P	Brilliant O W	74
J M Robinson	Freedom O W	166
G M Robinson	Eureka O W	74
Fairchild & Co	Fairview O W	73
A Smack	Riverside O W	73
Total		2,223

New York Breadstuffs Market—Weekly Review.

NEW YORK, March 8.—The cheerful and confident tone which characterized our Flour market this day week has since been more noticeable, and with limited receipts and a more general demand, holders of the low grades have been able to establish a further advance, and we find our stock of Flour valued at $6.25@6.45 to be extremely limited; this is especially true of good Superfine and good to choice No 2: leading and favorite Spring Wheat Extras have been advanced to $5.25, which has restricted the export movement; there has been a good demand for good choice Minnesota Extras for export, but of these we have no considerable supplies, and few orders could be filled; at the present prices of Wheat at the West and cost of transportation to the seaboard, this Flour cannot be piled on to vessels within limits of shippers' orders; a better quality of Flour has been taken for export the past six months than previously, and we find that Spring Wheat Flours are growing in favor daily at the principal English markets, and the opinion of our export trade is undergoing a radical change; the Flour now selling at $6 ₱ bbl of very superior quality, ground from excellent White and Choice Amber Wheat, and we are pleased to hear that a large grade of Flour is being introduced at London, Manchester, &c., and is becoming quite popular; of this grade of Flour we have no considerable surplus, and we are happy to learn that it is being used freely in Europe. Export orders from the British Provinces for No 2 and Superfine must be filled owing to the very meagre supplies here and the very high prices current. City Ground has continued in very good request for the West Indies and Central America, at very full prices. At the present prices for Wheat they cannot be repaced. In the low grades of White and Amber we have had a moderate movement, and have but little change to note in values. Family brands have been sold in some extent, but we cannot note much if any advance. Fancy Bakers' Extras sold rather more freely early in the week, at a slight advance. New Patent process has sold slowly at former prices. The exports of the week are 21,802 bbls, against 23,-172 bbls the corresponding week last year.

This day week we left our Wheat market quite firm, and the improved tone and spirit which has limited shipments from the coast the past six weeks we felt assured could not fail to be felt at Liverpool and London at an early day, and since then our advices and speculations have been fully realized, and under a demand for export and a limited selling inquiry we have rapidly depleted our stock, and with very limited receipts by mail sellers have had a marked advantage, a decline in freights prior to Thursday greatly stimulated the export demand. Since then freights are higher, the inquiry less active, and the advance in Spring not fully maintained. We find on a careful investigation of the stock here that we do not hold above 350,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee, and this is in few hands and is well held; the residue is chiefly made up of Chicago Spring, much of little or ordinary quality. Of Winter Wheat we have a limited supply, and prices of this are higher and still tend upward. We find the stock of Wheat on the coast is materially reduced, and with mild weather and a better supply of tonnage, will soon be exhausted. From San Francisco we learn the shipments of Wheat will not continue extremely light, for the low former estimates; hence the supplies of White Wheat from the Pacific Coast at Liverpool, &c., during the coming summer will not come up to our former estimates, but we have no doubt their supplies will be ample without liberal arrivals from California and Oregon during August and September. The inclement weather since our last has restricted business somewhat, but the business of the week has presented a pleasing change as contrasted with any week in February. The movement in Wheat at the West has been limited, owing largely to more snow storms; but the supplies at most points of shipment are quite large, and with a resumption of lake and canal navigation we look for an active season's trade. The exports this week have increased somewhat, and we find they foot up 420,818 bushels, against 328,676 do. the corresponding time last year.—*Tribune.*

Chicago Seed Market.

CHICAGO, March 8.—Choice grades of timothy met with some demand, but common and medium grades were dull and slow sales. The offerings were large. Sales were made at $2.10@2.40 for common to good, $2.45@2.47½ for prime, and $2.55@2.60 for choice. There was considerable common clover on the market, which was slow sale, while choice met with a fair demand. Sales were made at $6.20@6.35 for fair to prime medium. Nothing of consequence was done in the other descriptions. Prices remain unchanged. Quotable at $1.80@2.05 for flax; 80@ 85c for Hungarian, and 90c@$1 for millet according to quality.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 9, 1875.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat steady; No 1 spring 91¼c; No 2 96¾c spot; 88¾c seller April; 91¾c seller May; No 3 83¾@84c; rejected 79c. Corn active; No 2 mixed 63¾c spot; 64¾c bid seller April; 79¾c bid seller May; rejected 61½@62c. Oats: demand active and prices advanced; No 2 52¾c bid spot; 52¾@53c seller April; rejected 50c. Rye: demand active and prices advanced; No 1 97c. Barley dull and nominal; No 2 $1.06 spot; $1.02@1.02¼ seller April.

SEEDS—Steady and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Dressed hogs firm at $6@6.25 for heavy. Pork steady and in moderate demand at $18.17½@18.20 spot; $18.30@18.32½ seller April; $18.60@18.67½ seller May. Lard: demand fair and market firm; $12.20@12.22½ spot; $13.32½@13.35 seller April; $13.52½@13.55 seller May.

WHISKY—In good demand at full prices; $1.09 bid.

On call Board wheat was unchanged. Corn and Oats firm and unchanged. Pork higher; sales at $18.40 April; $18.67½ May. Lard firmer at $13.35 April.

New York.

NEW YORK, March 9.—Flour in fair demand; superfine western and State $4.15@4.35; common to good $5.15@5.30; good to choice $5.15@5.35; white wheat extra $5.55@6.00; extra Ohio $5.15@ 6.40; St. Louis $5.00@6.00. Rye flour steady at $4@5.10. Corn meal unchanged. Wheat in fair demand; No 3 spring $1.07@1.10; No 2 Chicago $1.11@1.14; No 2 Milwaukee $1.14@1.17. Rye quiet at 90@95c. Barley firmer at $1.30@1.31½. Malt firm. Corn in moderate demand and prices changed; receipts 15,000 bushels. Oats quiet and unchanged; receipts 28,000 bush. Hay unchanged. Coffee firm at 16¼@18½c. Sugar quiet at 8¾c; prime 9¼c. Molasses quiet. Petroleum firmer; crude 7½@7¾c; refined 15c. Rosin steady at $2.10@2.35. Turpentine steady at 36c. Pork firmer at $18.35. Dressed hogs easier at 8½@ 8¾c. Beef unchanged. Cut meats dull. Middles steady; long clear 10½c; short clear 11c. Lard firmer at 13¼c. Butter heavy; western 15 @24c. Cheese quiet and unchanged. Eggs unsettled; choice western 23c. Clover seed firm, western 10¾@11¾c. Whisky active and firm at $1,11 @1.12.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, March 9.—Petroleum easy; 14¾c for refined; 10½@10¾c for crude in bbls; 7¾ @8¼c in bulk. Clover seed unsettled; nominal $10.50@11.00. Timothy and flax seed unchanged. Flour firm and in good demand; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra $5.00@5.75; Indiana and Ohio do $5.25@6; high grades $6.25@7.75. Wheat steady; $1.20@1.23 for red; $1.23@1.26 for amber. Rye 95c. Corn firmer; yellow 81@82c; mixed western 82c. Oats: 68@69c for white; 65@66c for mixed. Mess pork $19.50@20. Beef: hams $30 @31; pickled hams 11½c; salted shoulders 7½@7¾c. Whisky held at $1.12 for western iron bound. Butter quiet; western extras 28@30c; do firsts 24@27c; do seconds 20@22c. Cheese unchanged. Eggs declining; western 22@23c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, March 9.—Flour firm and in good demand; western superfine $4.25@4.50; do extra $4.75@5.00; do family $5.37½@6.25. Wheat firm, quiet and unchanged. Corn weak for western; western mixed 51½c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Rye dull and unchanged. Pork dull, but steady at $18@19.50. Bulk meats firm; shoulders 9½c; clear rib 10½@10½c; Bacon firm; shoulders 8½c; clear rib 11½c. Hams 14@15c. Lard dull and unchanged. Butter steady and unchanged. Whisky steady and unchanged. Petroleum easier; nominally 7¾@7¾c. Coffee steady and unchanged. Whisky quiet and unchanged.

Foreign.

LONDON, March 9.—Rosin 3s 9d@3s. This week's *Mark Lane Express* says since its last issue wheat has gained a shilling in price. There is a firmer feeling and better demand throughout the trade, notwithstanding speculation is wholly wanting. LIVERPOOL, March 9.—Cotton easier; sales of upland 7¾d; Orleans 8¾@8¾d; sales of 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export and 6,200 bales American. Breadstuffs quiet. Red spring wheat 8s 2d@8s 9d; winter do 8s 10d@8s 3d. Corn 33s@33s 6d.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, March 9.—Cotton dull at 15¾c. Flour, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye and Barley unchanged. Pork firm at 25c. Butter and Cheese firm and unchanged. Lard steady and in moderate demand at $19.00. Lard steady and in moderate demand; sales at 13¼c; bulk. Bulk meats firm; shoulders 7c; clear rib 9¾c; clear 10¼c. Bacon steady and in moderate demand at 8, 10½@11½c. Whisky: demand fair and market firm at $1.10.

Boston.

BOSTON, March 9.—Flour: demand steady and firm; low grades scarce and steady; choice to superfine $4.25@6.50; common extras $5@5.25. Wisconsin and Minnesota extras $5.25@6.25; white wheat Ohio, Indiana and Michigan $6.50@7.50; Illinois $6.75@8. St. Louis $5.75@6; Minnesota $7@8.50. Corn firm; 88@91c for mixed and yellow. Oats 73@74c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, March 9.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull; No 1 White Wabash $1.16@1.17; No 1 white Michigan $1.11½; amber $1.07½; No 2 Dayton & Michigan red $1.07. Corn dull and lower; high mixed 68½c; low mixed April 68¾c; seller May 71¾c; low mixed 67¼@68c. Oats quiet and unchanged.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, March 9.—Cotton quiet at 15¾c. Flour and Grain quiet and unchanged. Pork $19.50 @20. Bulk meats steady at 9½c. Bacon firm; clear rib sides 11¾@11¾c. Sugar cured hams 12 @12½c. Lard, good 14c; tierce 14¾c; keg 15½c. Whisky $1.10.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, March 9.—Cotton firm at 13½@ 14¾c. Flour quiet at $4.90@5.00. Corn steady at 70c. Wheat steady at $1.10. Oats steady at 72@75c. Provisions steady and in moderate demand, and unchanged. Whisky: demand fair and market firm at $1.15.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, March 9.—Flour steady and firm. Wheat firm; No 1 Milwaukee spring 92½c; No 2 87½c. Oats firmer; No 2 in store 52c. Corn steady; No 2 mixed 63c. Rye firm; No 1 in store $1.06. Barley neglected and nominal; No 2 $1.08; No 3 in store 98c.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, March 9.—Cotton, Flour, Wheat and Barley easier and unchanged. Corn easier at 49@50c. Oats firmer at 42@42½c. Rye steady at 90c. Whisky firm at $1.10. Pork firm at $18.75. Dry salt meats still and held higher at 7, 10@10½c. Lard firmer; held at 13½c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, March 9.—Cotton steady; middling 15½@15¾c. Flour quiet at $4.75@5. Corn active at 52@53c. Oats dull at 45c. Pork $18.50@19.00. Bacon higher at 14½@15c. Bulk meats firm at 7¾, 7½, 10¾, 10¾@10¾c. Lard firmer at 13½, 11¾@11¾c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, March 9.—Wheat, Corn and Oats firm and unchanged. Petroleum firm; standard white 12c; Ohio 11½c; small lots 12@12½c higher.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, March 9.—Wheat quiet; extra white Michigan $1.30@1.33; No 1 Milwaukee club $1.17. Corn quiet at 87c. Barley inactive; held at $1.22 @1.25 for Canada.

Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 9.—Flour steady at $3.75@6. Wheat steady at $1@1.1½. Corn steady at 64@66c. Oats dull at 40@42c. Rye steady at $1.07. Barley firm at $1.20@1.25.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, March 9.—Corn quiet at 84@ 85c. Oats 70c. Bran firm at 90c. Hay 90@95. Pork 3bls overweight just received sold on the landing at $19.50. Others unchanged.

Detroit.

DETROIT, March 9.—Cotton, Flour and Grain quiet and unchanged.

Live Stock.

BUFFALO, March 9.—Cattle: receipts 2,800 head; total for the week 6,300; market slow, with few offerings; prices 10@15c advance on last week; quality of offerings better; sales of 600 Ohio steers averaging 930@1,457 lbs at $5.25@7.06; 200 Michigan steers, 1,200@1,350 lbs, $5.50@6.50; 100 Illinois steers 1,240@1,350 lbs at $6@6.50. Sheep and Lambs: Receipts 6,200 head, making total for the week 9,600 head; the market opened on Monday at a shade of advance on last week's prices; the market to-day, owing to unfavorable reports from the East, declined 25c; sales of 2,000 western, through and by, at $5.90@6.75; 600 Ohio sheep, 90@92 lbs, $5.75@6.00. Hogs: receipts 3,100 head; total for the week 6,300 head; supply about equal to the demand; sales at $6.70@6.75; heavy hogs holding at $7.00@7.75, with few offering; demand light; 3 cars remaining unsold and of a common quality.

CHICAGO, March 9.—Cattle: receipts 28,000 head; more active demand and prices steady; stockers and butchers' $4@4.75; common to fair shipping $5@5.75; choice steers $6; shipments 1,400 head. Hogs: receipts 13,000 head; market dull and weak; prices 10@15c lower all round, closing active; sales at $6@7.25; common to choice $6.50@6.90; shipments 3,800 head. Sheep: receipts 1,800 head; market more active, firm and a shade higher; sales at $5.75@6.70; chiefly at $4.75@5.50.

ST. LOUIS, March 9.—Hogs firm; shippers 6@ 6¾c; good to extra 7¼@7¾c. Cattle firm and active; good native steers, 1,330 to 1,375 lbs, at $6; butcher's $4.50@4.80.

CINCINNATI, March 9.—Hogs active and unchanged; common $6.90@7.10; fair to medium $7.25 @7.65; all sold.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, March 9.—Cotton quiet at 16¾@ 16¾c; futures closed easy; sales of 22,200 bales; April 16 9-16c; April 16 9-16@16 5-8c; May 16 15-16@ June 17¼c; July 17¾c; August 17 21-32c; September 17¾c; October 18¼@18 11-16c.

NEW ORLEANS, March 9.—Cotton: demand slack; sales of 3,300 bales; assortment of offerings poor; prices irregular and a shade easier; good ordinary 14¾c; strict good ordinary and low middling 14¾@15¼c; middling to strict middling 15¾@15¾c; good middling to middling fair 16@16½c; receipts 4,725 bales; exports to continent 1,400; stock 245,769; unsold last evening 161,800; on ship-board 80,500.

Wool.

PHILADELPHIA, March 9.—Wool quiet and firm; Ohio and West Virginia XX and above 54 @55c; X 51@53c; medium 50@52c; fine delaine 52c. New York, Michigan, Indiana and western fine 49@52½c; medium 50@52c; coarse 50c; combing washed 55@57c; combing unwashed 50@52c. Extra fine unwashed 36@37½c; coarse and medium unwashed 40@44c; tub washed 55@56c; extra and merino pulled 45@50c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, March 9.—Business continues slow with commission houses, and jobbing branches are inactive. Cotton goods are firm at current rates, and print cloths are selling. Prints are rather more active and firm in first hands. Percales and cambrics are fairly active. Dress goods are moderately active and firm. Woolen goods are quiet, but firmly held. Worsted coatings firm. Black alpaccas are in good demand and higher, but other imported goods rule quiet.

Boston Wool Market.

We have to chronicle another very quiet week in this market. Prices are not quotably lower, with the exception of XX and other fine fleece wools, which are easier, spite of the passage of the new tariff bill. Early in the week, when there was a prospect of the Senate not touching the bill, a decidedly softer tendency all round was noticeable, but after Wednesday a comparatively firm tone prevailed. The bill of course has no effect upon the new Australian now on passage, and the supply for our New England mills till after the next domestic clip is exhausted can be made up without any reference to the additional duty. Prices of fine Australian wool must ultimately be higher, in consequence of the duty, to the extent of 15@16c.

This new Australian wool continues to attract a liberal share of the attention of the trade, though there have been but few actual transactions in it thus far. It is already, without any reference to the nine cent. increase of duty by the new bill, relatively higher than the native fleeces, and altogether above the views of the average woolen manufacturer. The next arrival will be the ship Devana, to this port, now overdue. She has 4,000 bales aboard, a large part of which is consigned direct to manufacturers account. The new Australian fleece that has thus far been sampled turns out of scarcely as fine a quality as many had been led to anticipate, and on the whole hardly comes up to last year's standard. It is, however, a very different article, and superior to any other grade now on the counters of our dealers.

Sales for the week foot up 750,000 ℔s Domestic and 50,000 ℔s foreign.

Included in the former are the following: 30,000 ℔s Michigan at 50c; 1,200 ℔s Ohio at 55c; 5,000 ℔s unwashed Kentucky at 40c; 3,000 ℔s No. 2 at 47c; 7,500 ℔s No. 2 Michigan at 52c; 5,000 ℔s Pennsylvania at 56c; 1,200 ℔s Western at 56c; 7,400 ℔s New Hampshire at 56c; 6,000 ℔s N X Pennsylvania on private terms; 4,000 ℔s cots at 52c; 6,000 ℔s N X at 54@54c; 11,000 ℔s do, and do, at 55c; 60,000 ℔s N X do, at 54@55c; 9,000 ℔s Ohio extra at 56c; 2,000 ℔s do, at 55c; 2,000 ℔s extra Michigan at 56c; 2,000 ℔s unwashed merchantable at 41; 5,000 ℔s black at 40c; 22,000 ℔s do, at 50c; 1,000 ℔s No. 1 at 54c.

SCRAP IRON, &c.

W. J. HAMMOND,
DEALER IN
WROUGHT AND CAST IRON,
Wrought Turnings, Cast Turnings, Old Railroad, Locomotive Tire, Old Car and Driving Wheels and Boilers.
Brass, Copper, Lead and Zinc,
W. J. Hammond,
Cor. Eleventh and Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh, Pa.

HOME NEWS.

A Gorge at Kittanning.

Advices from Kittanning up to a late hour last evening reported the situation unchanged. The gorge remains in its old position, although the weather is moderating and the heavy snow of Sunday going off very rapidly. The river is rising slowly and the indications were those of rain.

Iron Workers' Meeting.

A meeting of the heaters and rollers of this city was held yesterday afternoon at their rooms, on Fifth avenue, to consider the question of working muck iron made outside of Pittsburgh. The meeting was strictly private in its character—none being admitted except those directly interested. It is understood that a resolution was introduced against working any muck iron made in the East, which was thoroughly discussed, but no conclusion reached. The men were in session for about three hours, when they adjourned.

An Acknowledgement.

At the regular meeting of the managers of the "Home for the Friendless," a resolution thanking the many friends of the institution for the generous response made to their appeal for assistance, was unanimously passed.

To the press, for the generous use of their columns; to the Duquesne Greys, for City Hall, and also the exhibition given for their benefit, and to all friends who contributed so grandly to our success by their gifts and presence, not forgetting Mr. Chas. Mellor, and the ladies and gentlemen who so gracefully lent their sweet voices in aid of the friendless and poor. By order of the Board.

MRS. T. B. HERRON, Secretary.

Resolutions of Respect.

At a meeting of the Association of Copper Manufacturers of the United States, held in New York on the third day of March, 1875, the death of Mr. David E. Park having been announced, the following resolutions were offered and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Association has heard of the death of Mr. David E. Park, with feelings of profound sorrow, his manifest uprightness of purpose, his considerate regard for others, and his uniformly quiet and genial bearing had endeared him very closely to all its members.

Resolved, That the memory of so good a man will not cease to be cherished by his associates, and it affords them a mournful relief on this occasion to tender their deepest sympathy to his family, whose loss is so much greater as he was nearer to them.

Jurors Drawn.

The following jurors have been drawn to serve in the Common Pleas Court No. 1, beginning on the 22d inst: Thomas Evans, moulder; John L. Murray, civil engineer; N. Grattan Murphy, insurance agent; Wm. Bell, manager; Jacob Mensinger, laborer; Adam Wilbert, policeman; Alex. McMillan, moulder; Martin Shafer, alderman; James Wilson, mechanic; John Uber, farmer; G. W. Reynolds, painter; Charles Haring, constable; Francis Blood, laborer; Timothy Galvin, laborer; Andrew Dean, plasterer; Frank Kepling, butcher; Andrew Gilland, farmer; Peter Kates, wagonmaker; Nathan Hagins, mechanic; Hall Mackclerk; Malacha O'Donnell, grocer; Philip James, watchman; J. R. Neibaum, grocer; John Moore, policeman; Henry Hacheneisen, shaman; Duncan, merchant; J. R. Noble, street roller; J. M. Dunn, gent; Jno. Egan, farmer; Henry Goebring, manager; Owen McMahon, clerk; John Black, gardener; Charles McCoy, glass gatherer; Simon Drum, baker; merchant; B. S. Greaves, carpenter; Edward Montooth, merchant; Isaac Irwin, farmer; John Payne, farmer; Samuel D. Sleeth, gent; Andrew Whiteside, merchant; Thos. Murdock, contractor; Samuel Gregg, liquor merchant; August Stehle, tavern; Wesley R. Hobson, merchant; J. D. Dravo, farmer; Jerry Discull, teamster; G. W. Nichols, alderman; John V. Doming, shoemaker; John Harper, grocer; Ross Freeman, grocer; Thomas Farrell, driver; John Boyd, drayman; Edward Anderson, jolt printer; Peter Pearsel, farmer; James D. Reed, clerk; John Hoffman; W. C. Barr, alderman; David O'Connell, merchant; Robt. McMahon, farmer; J. R. Reed, jeweler.

KREILING'S CASE.

The Committee Ready to Report to-Morrow.

An adjourned meeting of the special committee of Allegheny Councils appointed to examine and ascertain if Mr. Henry Kreiling is eligible to a seat in Select Council to which he was elected from the Tenth ward, was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. Heagy in the chair.

After discussing the matter at considerable length, a report was decided upon, but it was agreed not to make the report public until submitted to Council to-morrow evening.

COUNTY BALANCE SHEET.

Report for February.

The balance sheet of the county officers returns for the month of February shows the following gains and losses to the county:

Gain in Prothonotary's office	$ 676 25
Gain in Recorder's office	152 67
Gain in Sheriff's office	781 17
Total	$1,613 09
Loss in Coroner's office	$115 16
Loss in Clerk of Courts	158 42
	$ 273 58
Net gain to county	$1,339 51

PISTOL PRACTICE.

A Servant Girl Accidentally Shoots Herself.

Last evening another case of careless handling of loaded weapons occurred in Allegheny, which came very near resulting very seriously. It appears a young woman named Rose Heatly who is employed as a domestic in the family of Mr. J. O. Slemmons, at No. 269 Sandusky street, near Pearl street, Allegheny, went into the bed-room of Mr. Slemmons and proceeded to straighten up the bed clothes on the bed in the room. In doing so she discovered a loaded revolver, which is kept under the pillow by Mr. Slemmons. She picked up the weapon up and began to flourish it, and while doing so it was accidentally discharged. The ball entered her right side and striking one of the lower ribs passed along the ribs for the back, a distance of about eight inches, and lay there imbedded under the skin. Dr. Ure was at once summoned and extracted the ball and dressed the wound, which is not of a serious nature. If the ball had entered between the ribs it would have resulted very seriously.

MORTUARY REPORT.

Deaths Last Week in This City.

Dr. Snively, Physician to the Board of Health, reports sixty-two deaths in Pittsburgh during the week ending Saturday last, as follows:

CAUSES OF DEATH.—Alcoholism 1; liver abscess 1; accident by burn 1; angina pectoris 1; asphyxia 2; congestion of brain 1; infantum cholera 2; cholelitis 1; consumption 7, convulsions 6; morbid dentition 1; diarrhea 1; enteritis 2; typhoid fever 3; scarlet fever 7; remittent fever 1; intermittent fever 1; gastritis 1; acute hydrocephalus 1; indigestion 1; meningitis 1; neglect 2; strangulation of bowels 1; old age 1; premature birth 1; general paralysis 1; pneumonitis 5; peritonitis 2; stomatitis 1; smallpox 1; tabes mesenterica 1; unknown 1; whooping cough 1. Total 62.

COLOR.—White 57; colored 5. Total 62.

SOCIAL RELATIONS.—Married 13; single 45; widows 3; widowers 1. Total 62.

AGE.—Under 1 year 24; from 1 to 2 years 4; from 2 to 5 years 5; from 5 to 10 years 7; from 15 to 20 years 2; from 20 to 30 years 4; from 30 to 40 years 7; from 40 to 50 years 2; from 50 to 60 years 1; from 60 to 70 years 1; from 70 to 80 years 5. Total 62.

ALLEGHENY FINANCES.

Delinquent Taxes—Electing City Detectives—The Bridge Petition—The City Engineer's Office.

The Finance Committee of Allegheny Councils met last evening, Mr. N. H. Voegtly in the chair.

Mr. John Ogden, delinquent tax collector of the Third ward, exonerated $2,776.68 taxes for the year 1873, which he was unable to collect.

In the case of D. W. C. Kelley, collector of delinquent taxes for the year 1872, who had collected a large amount of taxes but failed to pay it into the City Treasury, the Controller was directed to get his books, and the Solicitor was directed to enter proceedings against his bondsmen for the amount.

Mr. R. L. Thomas, Collector of Taxes in the Tenth ward, was exonerated from $158.86 taxes, which he was unable to collect.

Bids were then opened from the following banks for the custody of the city funds:

German Savings bank 4 per cent.; First National bank will pay no interest for the money deposited, but offer to loan the city money to the amount of $50,000 at the rate of 6 per cent. interest; Franklin Savings bank offer 3¼ per cent. interest for the custody of the money; Allegheny Real Estate bank offered 4½ per cent. interest for the money.

The Franklin and Real Estate banks having offered the highest rate of interest they were elected city depositories for the year.

A large number of petitions for exoneration from taxes were received and acted upon—some allowed, some refused and some laid over.

A petition from a number of citizens in the Ninth ward, asking that those persons who are now receiving relief from the Poor Directors be relieved from paying any city taxes, was taken up, and it was agreed to report adverse to granting it.

A petition from a number of puddlers and helpers in the Ninth ward, asking that as the Poor Board had decided to give them no relief, they be relieved from paying any poor tax in the future, was taken up, and it was also decided to report adverse to granting the request.

The ordinance fixing the office hours of the Treasurer, Controller and City Engineer was then taken up.

During the discussion Mr. Wachob charged those connected with the Engineer's office with doing work for private individuals and receiving pay therefor. He said that they had received the sum of $300. It was finally agreed that an ordinance should be prepared prohibiting city officers from doing work for any private individual. The ordinance relative to their office hours was laid over until the next meeting.

THE COURTS.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court.

(Before Judge McCandless.)

The court was not in session yesterday but the following business was transacted in the clerk's office:

R. Patrick & Co. et al., filed a petition in bankruptcy against George B. Hill & Co., bankers and brokers, doing business on Fourth avenue. An order to show cause why they should not be declared bankrupts was issued and made returnable on the 16th inst.

A voluntary petition was filed by Hoevler & Co., tank builders and boiler makers at Lawrenceville, for the adjudication of themselves in bankruptcy. Usual order made.

A voluntary petition was filed by Charles N. Shepard and Isaac N. Henderson, copartners as C. N. Shepard & Co., of Oil city, for the adjudication of themselves in bankruptcy. An order was made for a meeting before Register Rogers at Oil city on the 30th inst., to hear and consider a proposition from the debtors for settlement in full of all claims.

A similar petition was filed by Samuel P. Bover, of Titusville.

A like petition was also filed by Charles S. Geehring, of this city. Referred to Register Harper.

Common Pleas Court No. 1.

(Before Judges Sterrett and Stowe.)

Mellon Brothers vs. Wendell Hickey. Verdict for plaintiff for $48. This was an action to recover for rent due.

Pittock, Nevin & Co. vs. William C. Duncan. Verdict for plaintiff for $481 50. This was an action to recover for advertising done.

H. H. Clark vs. Wm. Aikens. Verdict for plaintiff for $14 16. This was an action to recover for medical services performed.

Trial List for To-day.

Jamison vs. Pittsburgh and Connnellsville Railroad Company.

Hughes vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

Kreikenbaum vs. Sadler, Havens & Co.

Raab vs. same.

Heath & Speer vs. Baum.

Lipp vs. Feibig.

Law & McDowell vs. Kennedy et al.

Weiman vs. Reitz.

Finney vs. Elizabeth township.

Rankin vs. same.

Douglass vs. same.

Davis vs. Walton M. E. church.

Coyle vs. Haymaker.

McElroy & Son's vs. Watson.

Buettner vs. Miller et al.

Weaver vs. Baumer.

Nation Trust Company vs. Hill.

West End Savings Bank, for use, vs. Whirlie.

Common Pleas Court No. 2.

(Before Judges Kirkpatrick and White.)

The jury returned a verdict for plaintiff for $500 in the case of Adam McBroom vs. The Homestead Bank and Life Insurance Company, an action to recover compensation for services alleged to have been performed as a real estate broker.

In the case of Daniel Hilty vs. H. H. Frey, an *scire facias* on a mechanic's lien, the jury found for plaintiff for $1,808.56.

A verdict for plaintiff for $142.80 was returned in the case of James Getty, Jr., trading as Getty & Co., vs. Henry O'Foole; an action on a book account.

James Hastings vs. John Frazier and Wm. G. Frazier, partners as Frazier Bros.; an action for work and labor done. On trial.

The case of Shaw and Gollnough vs. Dalias, et al., impleded with W. J. Kountz, previously reported, is still on trial before Judge Kirkpatrick. The defense opened yesterday morning.

Trial List for To-Day.

Miller vs. Graff, Bennett & Co.

Marshall vs. Boggus, et al.

Hall vs. Friend.

Davin vs. Murphey.

Miller vs. Blakely.

Hammerel vs. Schaffer.

Hazelwood B. and L. Association vs. McCandless.

Atkinson vs. McGilvery et al.

City of Allegheny vs. Richardson.

Williams Haas.

Lane vs. Barton et al.

Criminal Court.

(Before Judge Ewing.)

John Gleason, indicted for robbery on oath of Wm. Williams, was convicted, but recommended to the mercy of the Court.

Paul Fritzwager, indicted for larceny and receiving stolen goods on oath of John Kammeran, pleaded guilty as to the second count and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year.

James Dougherty, indicted for felonious assault and battery on oath of Abram Vincent, was convicted of a misdemeanor in unlawfully wounding.

Augustus Larimer, indicted for assault and battry on oath of James P. Dougherty, was acquitted and Edward Viensen, indicted jointly, was convicted.

John Fletcher and Clifford Smith were acquitted of robbery charged by Anton Franz.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Julius Praeger, indicted for assault, on oath of John Cunningham, the defendant was acquitted and the costs were equally divided.

W. H. Array was convicted of larceny and was sentenced ten days to jail.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs. William Pollock, E. DeRoy, Henry Crider, Thos. Timberlee, Wm. Monell, Samuel Sockett, C. F. Spineweber, Jno. Denning, Jas. Davidson (2). Jno. Robinson et al., Benj. Davis, Jno. Wilson et al., John Ehersman, Joseph Butler, Catharine Mendelm, Patrick Freeman, Jno. G. Hernstrong.

GUARDIANS OF EDUCATION.

Meeting of the Central Board Yesterday—Monthly Reports of Officers—Finances—Ward Tax Levies, &c.

The Central Board of Education held a regular monthly meeting yesterday afternoon at its rooms on Fourth avenue. The following members were present at roll call: Messrs. Arthurs, Aughenbaugh, Bell, Caldwell, Case, Devore, Finnerty, French, Harper, Kehew, Lewis, Mason, McClurg, McKee, McKelvy, Rankin, Schneider, Schultz, Shaw, Strain, Turney, Vaughan, Wilson and President Nobbs.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved, when the President announced the list of Standing Committees for 1875, as already published. They were approved.

A communication was read from the Board of Directors of the Moorhead district asking that Miss Jennie B. Boggs, a teacher in the grammar department of the Moorhead schools, be allowed the highest salary. Miss Boggs failed to come up to the rule of the Board by which says that teachers must have three years experience before they are entitled to the highest compensation. On motion of Mr. McEwen the rule was suspended in this case and the application granted.

City Superintendent Luckey reported for the month of February an average attendance of 3,948 male pupils and 3,322 female pupils. The highest per cent. of attendance was 99; number of pupils on the roll, 8,158; number of teachers, 93; visits 504; number of visits by parents and others 1,640; rooms visited by Superintendent 40; number of corporal punishments 318. The report was received and filed.

Prof. B. C. Allison, Principal of the High School, reported an average attendance for the month of February, as follows: Academical department—males 113, females 85. Normal department—females 77. Commercial department—males 81. Summary—males 194, females 162; total 356. Donations were acknowledged of a wood-cock from Lemuel Spahr, a cannon ball which was dug up at the corner of Fifth avenue and Neville street from James Carlisle, a volume of the "Index to the Debates of the Constitutional Convention" from Hon. Matthew Edwards, burnt greenbacks from Ephriam Spahr and a large piece of mica from Mitchell Stevenson. Since the meeting of the Board scholars holding card numbers 358 and 359 were examined and admitted to the Commercial department. The report was received and filed and a vote of thanks was tendered the donors of the articles referred to.

Secretary Kehew reported that the following tax levies had been made for the ensuing year in the wards named: North district, Fourth ward, ¼ mill. Oakland district, Fourteenth ward, 2½ mills. Mt. Washington district, Thirty-second ward, 2½ mills. Duquesne district, First ward, ½ mill. South district, Second ward, ½ mill. Hiland district, Nineteenth ward, 1 mill. Birmingham, Twenty-eighth ward, 3 mills.

The report of the Secretary shows that since the last meeting warrants have been drawn as follows:

For salaries	$26,793 72
For bills	300 57
Total	$27,094 29

Report received and filed.

Mr. Rankin, Chairman of the Finance Committee, submitted the following report, which was accepted:

Balance on hand Feb. 9, 1875	$104,186 89
Rects. City Treasurer, taxes, '74	16,123 84
Rects. City Treas. taxes, 1869	191 10
Secretary, non-resident pupils	171 00
Overpaid taxes, Thirteenth ward	26 59
	$120,699 42
Warrants paid since Feb 9, '75	28,645 38
	$ 92,054 04
Interest due Feb. 1st	$ 4,309 65
Interest due for February	481 37
Interest to March 1st	$ 4,791 02

It was decided that the Spring vacation should commence on the 29th of March and end April 5th.

The Committee on Miller street school reported its organization by the election of Mr. James McEwen, as chairman.

The Committee on Mifflin School was instructed to fix the rate to be charged pupils living beyond the city limits.

Adjourned.

Throw Physic to the Dogs.

Discard all dosing and purging, and purify the blood, which is the life of the system, through nature's own channel, viz: the pores of the skin, which can best be done by regular applications of the Turkish or Russian Bath, as administered by Dr. Greenawalt, at his elegant apartments, No. 11 Wylie avenue.

Made by Marvin & Co. is a sufficient guarantee for their excellence, the Nic Nac Cream Biscuit. Sold by all grocers. Try them. ws.

Dr. Gale French,
DENTIST,
258 Penn avenue.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

····Ten cents is the average price of admission to a spelling match.

····A workman at Painter's mill had two of his fingers taken off yesterday.

····The Odd Fellows Lodge at Castle Shannon is going to build a new hall.

····The Iron Association held a meeting yesterday, but transacted no business of public interest.

····The colored puddlers continue to give good satisfaction at the Pittsburgh Bolt Works.

····If the proposed reduction of the pay of the police goes into effect it will save the city about $41,000 per annum.

····An old gentleman who lives in Denny's alley, in the Fifth ward, was slightly poisoned on Monday, by eating impure bread.

····Pius street, in the Twenty-seventh ward, is saying its prayers over a case of variloid which he was developed there yesterday morning.

····A grand circular fox hunt is announced to take place in Beaver County next Saturday. The starting points are near Big Sewickley creek.

····Wm. Smith, a tramp, was sent to jail yesterday by Deputy Mayor Nichols for trial at Court for stealing a wallet of money from Henry Appel, a shoe dealer on Butler street.

····A number of men on the South Side are forming a company which proposes emigrating to the Black Hills. A detachment of six is to be sent to make a reconnoissance.

····There was a slight fire yesterday afternoon in an upper room in the rear of Floring's cigar store on Wylie avenue extension, near Arthur street. But little damage was done.

····The Finance Committee of Allegheny last evening decided to admit reporters to their meetings hereafter. All the other committees opened their doors to the reporters some time ago.

····Margaret Rodgers was arrested yesterday by the Mayor's detectives and committed for a hearing on an information charging her with stealing a dress, shawl, shoes and jewelry from Philip Hahn on the 2nd of last month.

····In the schedule filed in the United States District Court, yesterday, by Hoevler & Co., along with their voluntary petition to be adjudged bankrupts, the heaviest item in their liabilities is a debt due Graff, Bennett & Co., which is placed at $14,455.

····Crilly, McDonough and Milligan, who are charged with garroting a Mr. Page in Garrison alley a week or two ago and robbing him of his watch had a partial hearing before the Mayor yesterday and were recommitted for final disposition on Thursday.

····In the case of Con. Sullivan, who was killed on Sunday night by the upsetting of a wagon at Mill's station, on the Connellsville railroad, the Coroner's jury rendered a verdict of accidental death. John Munhall, who was very badly hurt, is not expected to recover.

····Spelling matches will be held this week at Penn avenue Baptist church, in East Liberty, and at the Hazlewood public school house on Friday evening, and on Thursday evening by the Hawthorne Literary Society, at Crusade Hall, on North avenue, Allegheny.

····Mayor McCarthy yesterday held Chas. Deckler, of the South Side, for trial at Court for deserting his wife Louisa, who prefers the charge against him. She alleges that he abandoned her on the 4th of February, and divorce suits is also pending in Court between these parties.

····Among those who most enjoyed it, and were rapturously demonstrative in their expressions of delight at Gough's delineation of the colored preacher, on Monday night, was a group of sons and daughters of Africa, who evidently fully appreciated the imitation and voted it true to life.

····There will be a spelling match held Thursday evening of next week in the First Reformed Presbyterian church, Fifth avenue, between pupils of the Young Peoples' Literary Society. Messrs. F. R. McCutcheon and J. J. Munn, will Captain the hosts, and the pastor, Rev. Mr. Young, will act as schoolmaster.

····A goodly delegation of demure damsels, from the Pennsylvania Female College were marshaled in a row at Library Hall last night under the escort of the genial President of the institution. They gave evidence that the modus of college discipline had not led them to forget the benefits of healthy and happy laughter.

····Last night when the Tennesseans were singing "Come Along Jesus" at the Smithfield M. E. church, Shey Yarnell, who was enter into the spirit of the song to such an extent that it moved upon the feelings of an enthusiastic individual, who responded to the sentiment expressed by the words with a hearty Amen, which brought down the house.

····No. 3 of the *Monthly Elevator* is punctually out. Its diversified contents show that the editors are indefatigable and exhibit quite an aptitude for successful journalism. Barring the too many typographical errors, which will disappear as the work advances, the present number is an improvement on its predecessors. It is thoroughly devoted to the interests of the colored race, and deserves their hearty support.

····An action in ejectment was brought in the Common Pleas Court No. 2 yesterday by A. Greenawalt against John Hardin, to recover possession of a dwelling house at the corner of Penn avenue and Twelfth street, and the house adjoining. The property was leased to the defendant from plaintiff, and the rent having been unpaid, the action in ejectment is brought in accordance with the articles of the lease. Defendant, through his counsel, confessed judgment and plaintiff got it.

····During the trial of John Gleason in the Criminal Court yesterday, who had been indicted for robbery, some of the witnesses testified that the prosecutor in company with others had been drinking on Sunday at a saloon owned by Daniel Baker on the Point and that the prosecutor had just left when he was robbed. The witnesses were sent to the Grand Jury room by Judge Ewing where they gave in their evidence, and a true bill was returned against Pollock for binding over to Court.

····The Literary Society connected with the Oakdale Classical and Normal Institute, will give a literary entertainment at Academy Hall, Oakdale, about the last of the present month. The exercises will consist of recitations, declamations, essays, dialogues and vocal and instrumental music. The simple announcement that the entertainment will be under the supervision of the efficient and popular principal, Mrs. A. P. Douthett, is sufficient to insure a crowded house and a first-class literary entertainment.

····The popular and entertaining lecturer, Mrs. Phila H. Case La Barre, is at present in Western Pennsylvania. She delivered her lecture on "A Way of Escape," at Clinton, on last Friday evening, and was cordially and enthusiastically received. The lecture gave evidence of careful thought and study, and the earnest manner in which it was delivered showed that the lady believed all that she said. The deep pathos, the lively sally, and the biting sarcasm served to make up a production of exceeding beauty, depth and power. Although Mrs. La Barre has been but a short time before the public she already, as an earnest and effective speaker, rivals those who have been in the lecture field many years. Mrs. La Barre will lecture at the "Valley" on Thursday evening.

····Two nights ago John Boyd and Charles Buckley broke into a loaded freight car at the Connellsville depot for the purpose, as they stated, of stealing a ride to Fountain Mills, on the Mt. Pleasant branch of the P. W. & B. R. R. After they had secured themselves upon the train starting before it had traveled far the conductor discovered what had been done, and when he reached Soho he stopped the train and sending to the Fourteenth ward police station for an officer had Boyd and Buckley arrested. They had a hearing before Mayor Wilson yesterday and Buckley proved a very good character, but as breaking the seal of a freight car is a rather serious offence the Mayor deemed it necessary to inflict some punishment, and he sent them both to the Workhouse for thirty days.

····The *Presbyterian Banner* of this week thus tersely expresses its opinion of the spiritual condition of a man who was so lately prominently talked about. "We earnestly hope that we have heard the last about the religion of Beecher, the alleged and the murder of an entire family. We know that God is able to save unto the uttermost. But at the very time Ortwein was professing such ecstasy of spiritual enjoyment, he was, according to his last confession, lying to both his legal and spiritual advisers. We do not pretend to limit the grace of God, and we have no right to do so; but really this terrible monster gave but little Scriptural evidence of having experienced the great change concerning which so much has been said. Let us hope for the best; but say little where there is so much room for doubt. Especially do we protest against making known to the public from day to day the supposed spiritual progress of a convict."

PERSONAL.

···Rev. Dr. Murray has gone to Baltimore to attend conference.

···Mrs. Eliza Weyman, wife of the late George Weyman, died on Monday night in the seventy-third year of her age.

···City Engineer Dempster officiated as "school master" at an old-fashioned spelling match at Braddock's on Monday night.

···Oscar Hugo lectures this Wednesday evening in Allegheny Plymouth Congregational Church, Manhattan and Franklin streets.

···Mr. John B. Herron has got back from Florida. He went there to spend the Winter, but returned in time to get a touch of old Boreas.

···Rev. Shaffer, of the Thirty-first ward M. E. Church, had his finances increased on Monday evening by a donation from his congregation.

···Dr. Logue of Braddock's Fields, carried off Webster's National Dictionary at the spelling match at that place on Monday night. He won it.

···Officer M.W. Feeley, of the South Side, yesterday arrested a driver for abusing a team of horses in his charge. Alderman Barker fined the prisoner ten dollars and costs. The amount was paid by the owner of the animals, who thanked the officer for what he had done and said the Humane Society was the best which had yet been organized.

···The following gentlemen were yesterday elected officers and directors of the Penn Bank: President, Hon. James H. Hopkins; Cashier, W. N. Riddle; Directors, Jacob H. Walter, George Bingham, Samuel Severance, James Herdman, D. W. C. Carroll, F. B. Laughlin, T. B. Swearingen, George C. Davis, David Z. Brickell, Philip Reymer, Frank Rahm, Thos. Hare.

A Few Suggestions.

Often men and women play the prodigal with the gifts of nature as though their waste might be replenished with the return of Spring. The wine of life is drawn with not merely a liberal, but a wasteful hand, until age comes on and finds us with dissipated energies and shrunken frame, the faculties broken and life a wreck. He who would enjoy that dream of the poets, "a green old age," must practice thrift while thrift will avail. Be temperate, be chaste, tax not your energies beyond endurance. If you overwork your eyes, blindness may follow. If you neglect your teeth, decay will result—and here is the commonest source of human wastefulness. Many treat a tooth a little damaged like an overworn garment. Yet it may be mended so that it will last a lifetime. Modern art builds from a mere stump a perfect tooth, which certainly is preferable to having it extracted, with the attendant misery of lean jaws and vacant gums. This art is, of course, beyond the skill of the ordinary dentist. Masters of the profession, however, like Dr. G. W. Spencer, of 254 Penn street, do it with the same ease that they perform the commoner operations.

Health and Happiness.

Happiness is a stranger to the victim of disease, and health cannot exist when the blood is impure, but impure blood is never found in those who avail themselves of the benefits of the Turkish and Russian baths, which are administered by Dr. Greenawalt, at No. 11 Wylie avenue. Try them.

WEATHER STRIPS
At THOMPSON & Co's, 84 Wood street.

PRESS ASSOCIATION.

The Gathering of Journalists—Annual Meeting of the Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia Press Association.

The first annual meeting of the Press Association, representing rural papers in the three States of Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia, was held yesterday afternoon at the Union Depot Hotel—there being a large attendance. Several letters were read from newspaper proprietors regretting their inability to be present, but thoroughly endorsing the objects of the Association. The meeting was called to order by Mr. E. L. Christman of the Washington (Pa.) *Reporter*, and in the absence of the Secretary Mr. A. C. Bakewell was chosen Secretary *pro tem.* The members present all expressed themselves as perfectly satisfied with the workings of the Association thus far, and their implicit confidence in the agent Col. W. L. Foulk. The President then submitted his report, showing the Association to be in a most flourishing condition. The report of Col. Foulk was placed on file. The Association then proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year with the following result:

President—E. L. Christman, Washington *Reporter*.

Vice President—Col. Chill W. Hazzard, Monongahela City *Republican*.

Secretary and treasurer—A. C. Bakewell, Pittsburgh *Quadrat*.

Directors—J. M. Laidd, Greensburg *Argus*; John Frew, Wheeling *Intelligencer*; P. M. Coon, Steubenville *Herald*; W. S. Black, New Castle *Gazette*, and J. E. Campbell, Johnstown *Voice and Echo*.

Articles of agreement between the newspaper proprietors and agents were submitted by Colonel Hazzard and unanimously adopted.

The following resolutions were presented and adopted:

Resolved, That the *Quadrat*, published by A. C. Bakewell & Co., be declared the organ of the Association, in which its official circulars and advertisements shall be published, unless otherwise ordered by the President of the Association.

Resolved, That the members of this Association hereby agree to urge upon their friends in the newspaper business to join the Association, and that they take frequent occasion, by letter and in person, to lay the matter before them, and through their papers to commend its agency to Pittsburgh patrons.

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to have the articles of the Association printed, and a copy presented to each member, with the request that it be signed and returned to him, accompanied by the a annual fee of one dollar.

Resolved, That the Secretary be requested to open correspondence with newspaper publishers within business distance of Pittsburgh, who have not joined the Association, with a view of having them do so.

Col. Hazzard presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That we renew our confidence in Col. W. L. Foulk, our Business Manager, as a prompt and reliable business man, and we hereby authorize our Board of Directors his reappointment will meet with our approval.

Adopted.

A committee was instructed to present the proprietor of the Union Depot Hotel with the compliments of the Association, and to express thanks for the very liberal and courteous hospitality afforded the meeting.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

The Association in its complimentary reference to, and hearty endorsement of Col. W. L. Foulk, did nothing but justly award proper praise where it was due, and we cheerfully add our testimony to the fact of the popularity of the gentleman, who is eminently worthy of the good words spoken of him, and the Association could not have a better man to fill the responsible position he occupies. We also fancy among the many complimentary notices of Colonel Foulk the following from the Butler *Herald*, and have only to say that it receives our cheerful endorsement, and may the good things he has said of him be realized:

"Bill Foulk, the best advertising agent we ever had anything thing to do with is W. L. Foulk, Esq., of Pittsburgh. We have inserted advertisements for him to a large amount and he is very prompt in paying up his obligations. We also find him one of the correct statements and liquidating balances. We have dealt with others engaged in the same business in Pittsburgh and elsewhere, but when called on they always found some excuse to postpone payment, and we were indebted to us, and at last failed to pay at all. Mr. Foulk is a gentleman who devotes his whole time to his business, and is reliable and trustworthy in every respect. We commend him to the craft everywhere."

AN INTERESTING DISCOVERY.

Portions of Twelve Human Skeletons Excavated in Chartier's Township—Investigation Near the Scully Springs.

Mr. John S. Scully, of the Diamond Savings Bank, has recently discovered a very extensive deposit of human bones on his farm in Chartier's township. Now if it had only been a deposit of gold, silver, iron, copper, lead or something of that kind, it would have been valuable, but inasmuch as it is nothing but bones it is only curious. Near a well known as Scully's Springs is a spot of ground that first attracted attention because of its heavy growth of vegetation. The surface indications of that unusual fertility is not considered particularly favorable to luxuriance of vegetable growth, but a quantity of rich soil being desired for hothouse purposes, it was decided to make an excavation. The ground from which the soil was wanted could not be found beneath the bed of rock and clay from which the weeds and plants sprung so profusely. The first excavation was made about fifteen years ago, and after digging through the rock and clay, and then through a strata of wood ashes two feet in depth, the rich loam was found. This winter the excavating was resumed, an additional quantity of the soil being demanded, and during the progress of the digging no less than twelve human skeletons have been exhumed and it looks as though a grave yard had been struck. The claim is being well worked and its developments are astonishing. Mr. Scully has on hand a set, comprising twelve skulls and an almost endless number of bones from various parts of the body. A large number of the bones upon being exposed to the atmosphere crumbled to dust, showing that they have for a number of years been undergoing the process of decomposition. Last Sunday week ago Mr. Scully visited the spot and taking a stick, he commenced probing around with it when he struck a hard substance and proceeding more cautiously he brought to view a skull and then traced the form of a human being which had been buried with its head to the east. The bones of the arms, hands and thighs were complete and in their proper places, but the connecting bones had decayed though the outline of what had doubtless once been a "big Injun" could easily be followed. Mr. Scully supposes the place to have been an Indian grave yard but it is to be remembered that the Indians were not accustomed to burying their dead. On the contrary defunct savages generally proved food for the birds. Without indulging in any conjectures concerning this story, which may be relied upon as strictly correct, the writer only suggests that it may be worthy of investigation by the antiquarian, and in view of the fact that this loam, which may comprise the excavations of many years, is now the chief of a mighty tribe, is being used for domestic purposes, it recalls to memory the pithy couplet of Shakespeare that

"Imperial Cæsar, dead and turned to clay,
Might stop a hole to keep the wind away."

ASSESSMENT APPEALS.

Valuations Reduced Yesterday.

The labors of the Board of Revision are rapidly drawing to a close. The following appeals were acted upon yesterday:

THIRTY-FIFTH WARD.

Fred Knapp, frame house, from $900 to $500; frame barn yard, from $40 to $30. Robert Robb, 1,412 acres, from $1,350 to $8,700. Wm. B. Lupton & Co., frame building, from $450 $400. Gray & Ball, house and machinery, from $2,720 to $1,770. Adam Apple, thirty acres, Saw Mill run, from $1,000 to $500; per acre; the remainder of sixty-four acres remains at $1,000 per acre. Elizabeth Denny, 164 acres from $147,600 to 132,000. John Lohrum, 40½ acres, from $14,760 to $12,300. Leopold Whitman, fourteen acres, from $7,360 to $8,400. John Whitman, sixteen acres, from $2,400 to $10,400.

THIRTIETH WARD.

Pat Cary, lot from $650 to $450; frame house from $650 to $100. Philip Snier, lot, from $1,080 to $1,080; frame house, $1,080 to $800. P. Miller, lot, from $810 to $600; lot, from $1,260 to $1,060; frame house, from $225 to $50. Edward Renkard, lot, from $810 to $600. Jas. McKeever, dismissed. Thos. Handlin, lot, from $810 to $300.

MISCELLANEOUS.

John R. Hague, house, Twelfth ward, from $1,450 to $1,250. Daniel Maker, house, Eighth ward, from $2,700 to $2,000. Mary Houston, Eighth ward, dismissed. George Fresker, Eleventh ward, house, from $3,240 to $2,500. W. B. Buckell, brick house, increased from $1,800 to $2,500. Henry Kampbame, three lots, Eleventh ward, from $6,750 to $4,050. Thomas Cunningham, dismissed.

A Few Suggestions.

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DR. JAGGAR'S VIEWS.

Correspondence Between Bishop Stevens and Rev. Dr. Jaggar—The Latter Defines His Position Relative to the Cheney Letter—The Published New York Article.

[From the Philadelphia Inquirer, March 4.]

The following correspondence between Right Rev. Bishop Stevens and Rev. Dr. Jaggar touching the latter gentleman's views in regard to the "Cheney letter" is self-explanatory:—

Bishop Stevens to Dr. Jaggar.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 19, 1875.—Dear Dr. Jaggar:—From the fact that you signed the letter of sympathy to Mr. Cheney, of June, 1871, the inference has been drawn that you are disloyal to the Church; that you approve of the omission of certain specified terms in the baptismal office, and that you hold that any one acting on the obligations of individual conscience has the right so to do.

As some really honest minds are perplexed by these assertions, and as it is important that we should clearly understand your true views and position, I beg leave to ask you to say whether these inferences and assertions are correct and do represent the sentiments which you hold and teach. An early answer will greatly oblige,

Yours very truly,

WILLIAM BACON STEVENS.

Rev. Thos. A. Jaggar, D. D.

Dr. Jaggar's Reply.

Right Rev. William Bacon Stevens, D. D., LL. D.—My Dear Bishop:—I have received your courteous letter, in which you ask me to define my views in reg